

# d.c. gazette

VOL. III NR. 9

FEBRUARY 9, 1972

25¢

**Troubled days  
at FCC**

**Super market  
filth**

**Nixon's winding  
down policy**



TOM MCLURE/ALTERNATIVE FEATURES SERVICE

## They're still not smiling at FCC

SAM SMITH



A somber crowd watches LBJ sign a bill giving Federal City College land grant status

AS the Board of Higher Education's committee on administration and management gathered January 22 to consider proposals for the reorganization and governance of Federal City College, committee chairman Roger Jones chatted with a Washington Post reporter, reminiscing about the days each had spent in Connecticut. "I've lived here 40 years," said Jones shortly before calling the meeting to order, "but I still vote in Hartford."

It was a little thing, but you have to pay attention to little things if you want to understand the present misery of FCC.

Sometimes the little things add up to irony. Like having a board committee meeting—called to discuss the proper governance of a city college—attended by a committee chairman who retains his residency in Connecticut, a board chairman who lives in Silver Spring and student and faculty members who can't vote at the meeting.

Sometimes they add up to inefficiency. Like classes not assigned rooms in which to meet, the class scheduled in a men's room, the faculty members who put locks on doors to make sure others didn't usurp their space, and the other faculty who jimmied the locks off.

Sometimes they add up to ugliness. Like the physical threats, and worse, that have taken the present faculty-administration conflict beyond mere campus squabbling.

And sometimes they don't add up. Like the outsized contract to General Learning to conduct registration one term. Or the offer to Julius Hobson to do a report for \$25,000 on the economic impact of FCC on the District (Hobson refused to take it and did the job for \$2000). Or the reports of financial machinations that have never been adequately investigated (FCC has only been audited by the District Building, which has shown itself adept at making school budget deficits disappear).

Talk to many people about FCC these days, and they'll tell you the issue is Harland Randolph. It's not quite that simple. When the controversial president of FCC leaves, which he probably will in the not-too-distant future, the college's major problems will not be packed off with him. FCC's troubles run deep.

Randolph took over a beleaguered campus and will leave one. In September 1969, before Randolph was appointed president, John Matthews of the Star wrote, "A new administration will have to unravel the complicated lines of

authority to determine how much power will be exercised by faculty, students and administration. A special ad hoc committee on administration and planning headed by Harland Randolph, a college vice president, is attempting to develop a blueprint for governing the college." The blueprint finally made it to the board last month, more than two years later. Its fate is uncertain and reorganization remains in a holding pattern over the college.

That Randolph has contributed little to resolving FCC's old problems, and has managed to add a few new ones, is reason enough to speed his parting. But the time it has taken the Board of Higher Education even to begin to think about Randolph's inadequacies is also reason enough to fear that Randolph's departure may not assure a brighter future for the college.

Even as the faculty continues what is probably a mopping-up operation on Randolph's ouster (the board has refused to fire him but, through a private no-confidence vote, has shown him the way to the door), others have started the next round. Local political leaders are pushing people like David Eaton and Cleveland Denard for the job. And Walter Washington gets to appoint or reappoint four members to the board the end of this month.

The future of FCC will be molded in the next few weeks in places far removed from classrooms and faculty lounges. It will be a political, not an academic, decision. The voice of Julian Dugas or Joe Danzansky may ring louder in the Commissioner's ear than that of any faculty resolution. A phone call from Walter Fauntroy will matter more than a thousand student names on a petition. It is this—the embroiling of FCC in the politics of the city—that has as much to do with the "mess at FCC" as Harland Randolph or anything else.

That's not to say Randolph doesn't deserve some credit. Randolph is lean and hungry. And slick. Randolph has that sort of slickness that would enable him to sell a used car to Archie Bunker but not to Stanford and son. Sitting in one of the best-paid jobs in local officialdom, Randolph has merged on-campus authoritarianism with off-campus salesmanship that has gotten congressmen off his back and professors on it. One of the reasons many faculty members want to get rid of Randolph is because they fear what would happen if his power were further consolidated. Randolph himself spelled it out in

his proposed reorganization plan for the college: an end to elected department heads and centralization of administrative and academic power (as faculty member William Haskett aptly put it, "not merely in the president's office but in the person of the president").

Reviewing Randolph's plan at the board committee hearing, Haskett felt compelled to note, "Faculty members are not merely employees."

But to Randolph and his aides, running FCC is a management problem. A lengthy report prepared by Randolph's key assistants as part of their war with the faculty includes this section:

"The term management...implies an administrative team consisting of both academic and nonacademic offices of the college... The effective employment of college resources rest upon management having available necessary information for making the 'right' decisions. This information must and should come from those persons responsible for carrying out programs to accomplish the objectives assigned. Therefore, each program manager (Division, Department or Unit Head) must be responsible for analyzing his program annually and for providing detailed justifications for its continuation. Under budget guidelines approved by the BHE (Board of Higher Education—Ed.) and the administrative principles of management by objective, the program manager must develop, justify and defend a budget for his total program, from a zero base, each year, so as to help formulate the most effective means for the college to execute its educational plan."

The wording could have been lifted from the organization plan for General Motors or a memorandum from the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It helps explain, perhaps, why Randolph and his administrators do not mesh more smoothly with a faculty that regards itself as something other than the junior member of a management team and with students who see themselves as something more than raw materials to be turned into products.

Even as a management team, however, the Randolph administration would hardly qualify for a Phase II productivity award. For example, Julius Hobson's study found:

"Federal City College is not free from very significant and, at times, overwhelming administrative difficulties. Often in our study, we found that major portions of relevant factual data about the College were not available. Sta-



tistics we expected to find completely tabulated had to be compiled, instead, at our request. The very long delays and repeated inquiries on our part which followed such requests went unrewarded and unanswered, however, and much of the specific information we sought, though repeatedly promised by certain dates, was never supplied... Such vital information as the current number of students majoring in each department was never located, and no one could suggest where such data might properly be found. Many people in administrative positions either denied having statistical data or delayed in giving it to us, promising that such information was 'in the process' of being compiled. The compiled data were never given to us. We were constantly sent from one administrative officer to another, always with the promise that the new person would be able to answer all questions. That, too, never happened.

"One source of these problems is the tremendous growth rate of the College and inevitable difficulties in any large, growing institution... A second source is the constant demands made on a staff so limited in number that they cannot fairly be expected to maintain the accurate records required..."

"While these two factors can help explain the College's problems, they cannot justify the constant administrative inefficiencies, nor should they be offered as justification. Too many inaccurate memoranda are issued between offices and divisions, and too little information can be quoted either with authority

or with the assurance that the information will be correct."

Speaking of the paperwork swamp at FCC, one black staff member remarked, "I've never seen anything this bad. Even at the worst old Negro colleges in the south they could keep the records straight."

So much for Randolph the manager. Randolph the educational leader appears to have one striking virtue. Things are so disorganized that there is little interference in the classroom. One of the fruits of chaos is anarchy, and teachers at FCC seem remarkably free to teach what they want. As FCC becomes more administratively efficient, faculty complaints about missing supplies may shift to more substantial ones about academic freedom.

Right now, nobody knows for sure what is happening in the classroom. Administrators and some board members would have you believe that the faculty uproar is a cover-up for its own indolence, games and lack of competence.

One wonders, however, how they would know. The present administration and board are the last places one should seek a fair assessment of the teaching at FCC. Part of the problem is that the school has yet to graduate its charter class. It will probably be several years after this spring's commencement before we'll be able to reach reasonable conclusions concerning the quality of teaching at FCC.

In the meanwhile, it seems best to favor the faculty over an obviously incompetent ad-

ministration and ineffective board. The faculty can make, and undoubtedly has made, plenty of mistakes, but at least it speaks to the supposed constituency of FCC, the student body, on a regular basis, which is more than can be said for board chairman Charles Horsky. And more than can be said for Randolph's team members, such as the aide who expressed delight when he was confronted with a student sit-in in his office because, he said, he didn't often have personal contact with students.

FCC officials worry about the college's image. But when a college president keeps its faculty on one-year contract, i.e. on probation, it does little for image. When half the faculty petitions the board for removal of the president and the board tries to ignore the demand as long as possible, the image is not enhanced. Mervyn Keizer, chairman of the English Department, put it more strongly in a statement at the board committee hearing:

"The evidence is overwhelming that this college is in a mess. It has never happened in the history of American education that the faculty has been treated with such contempt by a board. I will sell pencils on the street, I'll sweep every street in the United States before I would subject myself to such indignity."

If relations with the faculty at FCC are going to be improved, it will have to be on some other basis than that between employer and employee -- and without the sort of cant typified by this excerpt from an administration report on "Issues at FCC:"

"With accreditation at stake, we must quickly choose between ritualism and progress, between academic freedom in a vacuum and academic freedom with accountability."

"In such a choice, the department and division chairmen have a primary role. If the pre-

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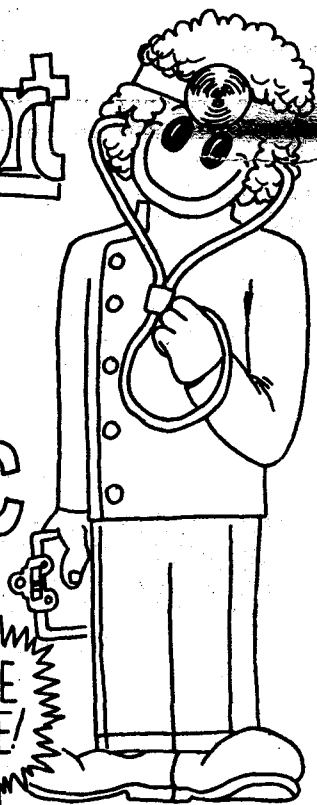
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sent system of their election continues, they are more likely to be responsible to their limited constituencies and interest. If on the other hand, they are appointed, they are more likely to redefine their constituency to be the college as well as the department. Under the new system, they will not just be accountable to their department but to the college. Their right to a key position would not be based on popularity within the department but their ability to help the college achieve academic excellence. Their staying power will be determined not by politics but performance."

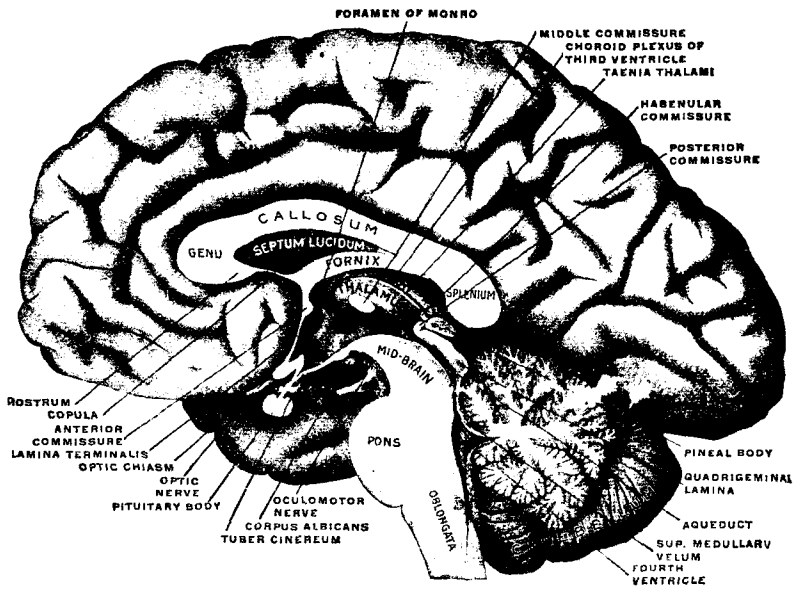
The first paragraph seems plagiarized from,

one of John Mitchell's speeches about the right of the public vs. the right of the criminal and the second from an 18th century tract on behalf of King George. Together they form a neat attack on academic democracy worthy of the White House staff. But the faculty is owed more than cheap Nixonisms tossed at them in the guise of serious argument.

FCC deserves the best. It began with a brave concept that has been maligned by timid, selfish or ambitious men. The validity of the concept is attested to in part by the fact that it has survived the maladministration of two pres-

idents and the continued insensitivity of the board. But it shouldn't have to work under such handicaps. Ideally, the Board of Higher Education should be removed from the back-room politics that has permitted the scandal of the Randolph administration to fester, and replaced by a body composed of elected community, faculty and student representatives. At the very least, however, Walter Washington must be made to realize that appointments to the board can not be just more psychic welfare checks for his hack friends and allies. Then, perhaps, the mess at Federal City College will begin to recede.

# Prison reform, California style



CALIFORNIA State prison authorities are just now putting the finishing touches on an intensive psychiatric prison center at the Vacaville state mental facility to control "the aggressive, destructive, political inmate."

The new facility will house up to 80 prisoners. The prisoners will be taken from the maximum security Adjustment Centers at Soledad, Folsom, and San Quentin. Psychiatrists will administer "adversion therapy" to inmates considered "the most violent."

The therapy may include electric and insulin shock, fever treatments, sodium pentothal (truth serum) interviews, Anectine (a death-simulating drug), anti-testosterone injections

(to neutralize sex hormones), electrode brain implants and lobotomies.

According to a letter that was obtained recently, R.K. Procnier, California Chief of the Dept. of Corrections, wrote on September 8 to Robert Lawson, Executive Officer of the California Council on Criminal Justice:

"This letter of intent is to alert you to the development of a proposal to seek funding for a program involving a complex neurosurgical evaluation and treatment program for the violent inmate. Initially, following screening at the Calif. Medical Facility at Vacaville, a period of acute hospitalization would be involved for a period of 5-7 days.

After this during a period of 2 or 3 weeks the patient would undergo diagnostic studies — surgical and diagnostic procedures would be performed to locate centers of the brain which may have been previously damaged and which could serve as the focus for episodes of violent behavior. If those areas were located and verified that they were indeed the source of aggressive behavior, neurosurgery would be performed."

The outlines of the new Vacaville facility have been leaking out to the press for the past few months, but detailed information was not available until November 19, when the Department of Corrections held a "think session" at the University of California at Davis. The meeting was to get support among the psychiatric profession.

Fortunately Dr. Edward Opton Jr, a Berkeley research psychologist with a strong liberal orientation, was invited.

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ters — seem to blame it on "some sort of organic inner agitator," according to Dr. Opton's notes.

The meeting was led by Dr. George Bach-y-Rita, the head research psychiatrist at the new unit. He mentioned a few of the treatments his personnel would experiment with. One would be the anti-testosterone injections to counteract sex drive and supposedly reduce the tensions a prisoner feels "without the negative side-effects in terms of poor self-image that direct castration creates."

Dr. Bach-y-Rita also feels that about 10% of the adjustment center inmates would benefit from partial frontal lobotomies in which sections of the brain controlling motivation and drive would be cut out.

This method usually leaves the patient a passive vegetable capable of only simple tasks. Another experimental technique would be to implant electrodes in the brain to control behavior directly.

But the basic method to be used on most of the prisoners will be "aversion therapy." Aversion therapy is aimed at making the prisoner sick or terrified everytime he gets involved in violence. It works like this:

The patient is strapped into a chair in front of a movie screen. While he is shown movies of violence and sex, he is tortured. He may be given shocks, or drugs to make him feel nauseous or like he is dying. His eyes are clamped open so that he can't turn away from the screen.

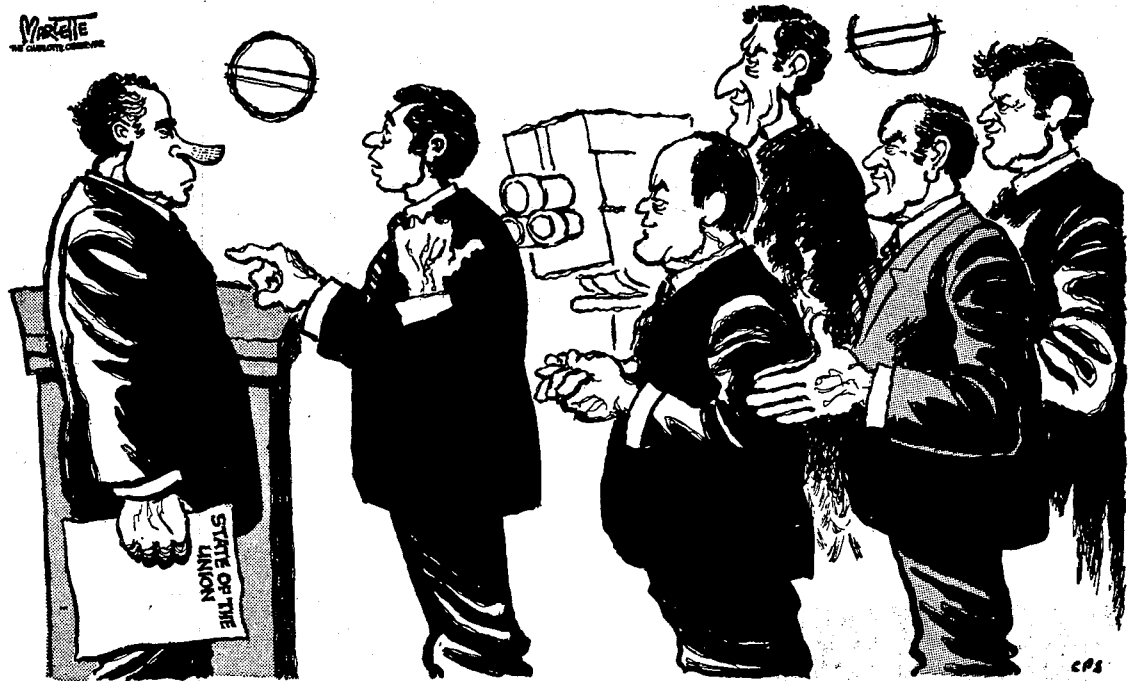
The process is repeated daily until the man is deeply conditioned in his reactions. Supposedly when the reformed prisoner tries to commit violence, his new drive takes over and makes him helpless. Aversion therapy using the death-simulating drug Anectine has recently been reported in the treatment of homosexuals at California's Atascadero State Hospital.

You don't have to worry though, according to the administrators, because the Vacaville treatments will be voluntary. "If they want to stay coo-coo and stay locked up all their lives that's all right with us."

At the end of December, the Department of Corrections bowed to mounting public and professional pressure and publicly tabled plans for brain surgery on violent inmates at the new Vacaville facility.

Director of prison planning and development Walter Barkdull was making no promises, though he said that the brain surgery proposal "hasn't been abandoned, but it's certainly been put into a dormant state." —GOOD TIMES/LNS

*'They said you could have free air time if they could do the instant analysis.'*



## With the Democratic clique

JEAN LEWTON

SHORTLY before President Nixon made his State of the Union address a good friend called. She prefaced her comments with: "Since you are a good Democrat..." Never having considered myself a good anything, my curiosity was immediately piqued. I let her talk on never interrupting her to inform that I had been a registered Republican for six years; nor did I have the heart to tell her that I had voted for

the Statehood Party candidate in the delegate race.

The gist of the monologue was that Democratic bodies were needed to fill the audience at the Democratic-financed rebuttal to President Nixon's speech. Naturally, I was interested because offers to appear on live television are few and far between.

On Friday my friend picked me up and we raced off to the NBC studios. The only problem was trying to find 4001 Nebraska. We inspected several towers in the area until we finally decided that Nebraska was that ill-marked street which converges with some almost non-existent circle called Tenley.

When we finally arrived, we were informed that parking was available only on the grounds of the National Presbyterian Church next door. The informing was done by a uniformed, gun-toting policeman. During the course of the morning I saw a number of these men, and I kept wondering if they were protecting the public from rabid Democrats, or if the Democrats were being protected from rabid Republicans.

The only place I could find to sit was in the corner of the top-most tier of some bleachers NBC had obviously rented from a now-defunct gymnasium. Probably the gymnasium had been sued for negligence in bleacher construction since every time some one climbed onto them they shook as if in imminent danger of collapse. Not having come as a member of the press, I could only look longingly upon the spacious tables with coffee and ashtrays which had been set up for the fourth estate.

Since I was not there as a reporter, I decided that I would not take notes upon what the senators and representatives had to say. I could read that in the Star or Post. Instead, my notes consisted of irrelevancies like: Eagleton — "Where the hell is Boggs?" or "Hey where's Albert? He's got to get his makeup on?" and from the director — "No smoking everybody, because it interferes with the cameras."

Another official-looking member of the NBC staff kept saying, "Now, we're going on the air and nobody is to walk in front of the cameras." He also had us practice applauding;



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but when, halfway through the program, the audience finally decided to applaud, he gracefully put his hand in front of his throat to indicate that we'd taken up enough air time with our noise. Eagleton was also very big on applause-silencing, using a palms down method reminiscent of Nero.

If I had been judging the event from a theatrical point of view I would have had to pan it. Boggs and Albert, covered with make-up making them look like cheshire wax figures, sat in front of a library set filled with volumes from the Reader's Digest Book Club that would have gotten any student of stage design an F for non-imagination.

The other performers didn't exactly put you on the edge of your seat either. Senator Church did a fairly good imitation of charisma, while Brademus and Eagleton were adequate at turning on instant folksiness when the cameras pointed their way. Metcalf of Illinois gave a rather impressive rendition of minority presence, but Proxmire and the other males merely snail-walked through their performances of self-righteous opposition. Only the Congresswomen provoked spontaneous audience response.

Dramatic confrontation was supposed to come from questions phoned in by viewers around the nation and from the assembled audience. I've never quite figured out how you answer a question which is obviously a statement; and from the responses of the panelists, neither

did they. Mr. Rogers Neighborhood has more suspense.

In fact the only drama came when a photographer with five cameras hanging from his neck pushed his way over to my bird perch and planted himself on the 2 inches of floor space in front of me, his cameras swinging perilously within an inch of my face. The 275 pounder was attempting to take an "interesting" picture of an elderly questioner with silvered hair seated about two rows down from me. The suspense for me was whether he would push me off the bleachers or if he would land, lard-bellied, on top of the reporters furiously taking notes below me.

I'm still trying to figure out what constitutes a Democratic body.

## HARD TIMES

JAMES RIDGEWAY

### The winding down policy

IN his State of the Union message Nixon said, "As our involvement in the war in Vietnam goes to an end, we must now go on to build a generation of peace." He later added, "We have fought four wars in this century, but our power has never been used to break the peace, only to keep it; never been used to destroy freedom, only to defend it. We now have within our reach the goal of insuring that the next generation can be the first generation in this century to be spared the scourges of war."

Actually Nixon's evolving foreign policy towards Indochina merely assures those people a sort of perpetual war, until they either agree to live under our fascist South Vietnamese puppets, or until the place is obliterated.

This new policy, the winding down policy, is pretty simple: While American ground forces are withdrawn, equipment and money are turned over to the corrupt South Vietnamese military who will try to hold on in fortress cities. Meanwhile US air power will be dispatched from carriers or Thai bases in increasing amounts. Our great hope for a peaceful Vietnam, meanwhile, lies in a coalition between the South Vietnamese military and businessmen, particularly Japanese businessmen, whom we hope can be persuaded to come along and set up their little Sony assembly lines in free ports on the coast. If the Japanese represent our hope for a peacefully imperialistic future, they also are our hedge against a North Vietnamese victory. According to the theory, the North Vietnamese may not act so harshly against a Japanese business venture, say an oil well, as they would against a US company.

A recent study by Cornell's Center for International Studies, entitled the "Air War in Indochina," spells out in concrete terms what everyone knows, that while he says he's cutting back the war, Nixon is actually stepping up the air war. The Cornell study makes the following points: The level of bombing in Indochina continues to be high. It is estimated that 800,000 tons of aerial munitions were dropped on Indochina during 1971: 270,000 tons on South Vietnam, more than 400,000 on Laos, and 90,000 on Cambodia. The total tonnage is comparable to that of 1967, but the geographic distribution has changed dramatically.

The present level of bombing will continue into the indefinite future. Projections see no further reduction of B-52 sorties, an increase in fixed-wing gunships, and only a slight decrease in fighter-bomber sorties.

Although US airbases in South Vietnam will be closed or transferred to Vietnam Air

forces by the middle of 1972 — the large majority of bombing will continue to be done by US aircraft and pilots based in Thailand and on carriers in the South China sea.

The study goes on, "The standards of comparison usually quoted to place bomb tonnages in perspective are taken from the Second World War and from the Korean War. During all of World War II, the US dropped about two million tons of air ordnance in all theaters: during the Korean war, about one million tons. In Indochina the total weight of air-drop munitions will be about six million tons as of the end of 1971. However, the fact that these figures are drawn from vastly different contexts makes a comparison difficult. In a more closely related

case, we find that the British in their counter-insurgency effort in Malaya employed during the 10 years of that war only 33,000 tons of aerial munitions."

The Cornell study predicts we will continue to drop bombs on Indochina at a rate of from 100,000 to 200,000 tons a year indefinitely into the future, and that such an intensive drop will mean continuing severe civilian casualties. Air campaigns of this magnitude are being carried out now over South Vietnam, northern Laos, Cambodia and on the Ho Chi Minh trail.

This is the simplest part of Nixon's plan "to build a generation of peace," through a policy of genocide. But the government already has determined that the war in Indochina is

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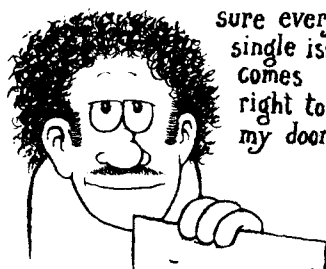
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ON Dec. 5, the New York Times front-paged a story headlined "Refugee Problem in Cambodia Laid to Allied Bombs — General Accounting Office says in Study Two Million Have Fled Their Homes."

The two million refugees are one third of Cambodia's total population, displaced in just a year and a half. In contrast, it has taken a decade of ground fighting in South Vietnam to displace one third of the population.

This tidal wave of human misery is due almost entirely to massive and indiscriminate bombing of towns and villages, which has become the Nixon Administration's trademark, the very "wanton destruction of cities, towns, and villages" described as a Crime of War in Nuremberg Principle VI, clause b.

— Fred Branfman and Steve Cohn

over, and that we are moving ahead into the post economic development phase. In this connection it is worth noting a study made by Emile Benoit, the Columbia University business professor, for the Asian Development Bank in 1970. Benoit's work is of special interest because it appears to mirror the thinking of the Nixon government. He predicts the fighting in Vietnam will pretty much cease by 1973 and that the war will diminish to a low-level insurgency. Under the winding down program, most of the US military apparatus will have been transferred to the South Vietnamese army. A high level of military preparedness will remain. Under such

circumstances the major post war economic problem will be the maintenance of the South Vietnamese army, already one of the largest in the world, and an imitation of the lavish US military machine. It already dominates the shaky South Vietnamese economy, and probably will demand more money as it becomes more corrupt and established. The maintenance of this army, as a satrap of the Pentagon, virtually ensures long term economic crisis, Benoit says.

While many of the studies of South Vietnam emphasize its agriculture, the main interest to post-economic developers is its supply of uprooted, refugee labor. On a small scale Japanese, French and American companies are trying out Vietnam as they have Taiwan, South Korea, and Indonesia for assembling goods which can be shipped on to export elsewhere. The Japanese are interested in developing grazing herds, building hydro-electric and irrigation projects, timber supplies, etc. The major hope is that they will front in Vietnam for big international (US) oil companies as they have throughout the rest of southeast Asia. The Japanese are interested in developing free trade zones along the South Vietnam coast where products can be assembled for export at preferential tariff rates, and they are discussing ways of attracting and keeping cheap, dependable laborers.

This is what Nixon means by building a "generation of peace." Bombing the civilians in Indochina, forcing them into cities under the protection of the South Vietnamese military where they can work for the Japanese assembling TVs, cars, etc., for sale in West Germany or the US.

# LETTERS

## Police corruption

DURING the past week a number of Washington residents — community leaders, lawyers, law students, and citizens — have signed petitions calling for an open investigation into possible corruption in the metropolitan police force. Those of us who signed did so because we believe that a police force of unquestioned integrity is basic to public law enforcement in the Nation's capital.

There are an increasing number of unanswered questions in peoples' minds about the conduct of the DC Police Department. Congressman Pepper apparently had some questions but was persuaded to drop his call for a public commission inquiry after Mayor Washington, Wilson, and even President Nixon stated that there was no need for a public inquiry. Almost at the same time as the Pepper revelations, the papers reported that the second highest ranking officer of the Internal Affairs Unit — the special group which investigates police misconduct within the force — had taken a loan from a person under indictment; the commanding officer of the Special Affairs Unit saw nothing wrong in this action and did not report it to Chief Wilson, but Wilson immediately transferred the officer implicated. The chief's prompt action is to be commended, but is transfer the appropriate kind of disciplinary action?

Within a week of the events above, we read of 8 officers indicted for alleged false arrest violations in the Third Precinct. And only this week, there is a story about confiscated gambling funds missing from a safe in a police station. How long is the public expected to read of such conduct in the police force and remain silent?

It seems obvious that a closed internal investigation of the police force by the police force at this time is absurd. The Internal Affairs Unit is itself tainted. The chief has not announced how his investigation can be conducted under conditions which clearly compromise the possibility of an honest and thorough departmental investigation. And it is a real disservice to the 800,000 citizens of the District for our local officials, albeit they are appointed and not elected, to stand by silently and assure us that the police department can handle its own internal problems.

The petitions are moderate in tone and appeal to Chief Wilson, first, to open the investigation he is now making to public and press inspection and questioning. When will his report be made? How is he conducting the investigation? Is only the Third Precinct involved, or is the corruption more widespread? Is there a connection between drug traffic in the Third Precinct and police corruption? How is it that street prostitution is so openly visible on 14th Street when the Vice Squad supposedly has authority to clean it up? These are not unreasonable questions. As a start, we call on the police department itself to answer these questions in the open. And we call upon members of the City Council, the Mayor, and other high officials to see that they are answered. If they are not answered, how can the District government expect to command the respect of the public for law and order, if law itself is corrupt in its administration, and how can the President hold up the District of Columbia as a model of progress in the fight against crime, when crime itself may have infected the police force of this city?

ELIOT H. STANLEY

# THE SWAMPOODLE REPORT

Hi there, gang. I've just returned from the Presidential Building where I was helping Hugh Scott look for quarters in the cracks of his sofa. I noticed the new buttons the staff down there are wearing. They're blue with white lettering that reads "Give Scott a Loan."

Actually, I have a plan to save the school system some money. It's a simple regulation that would require that the administrator-teacher ratio be no better than the teacher-student ratio. The proposal is based on the assumption that teachers need less supervision than students, something the Board of Education doesn't buy yet.

We still don't know what the school deficit was — or is going to be. Everyone has a different figure. Which may help explain why DC school children don't do better in standardized math tests. But we're on the right track now. I saw Benjamin Henley walking into an H & R Block office the other night with a big stack of papers.

The new school board should help. I see it's promised an open, responsive administration. I also see its first meeting after being inaugurated was behind closed doors. Which only reminds us again that politicians don't practice what they preach. But that's not so bad. Think if they preached what they practiced.

Speaking of saving money, I've also got an idea for the Democratic Party, which has so many presidential candidates it's beginning to look like a franchise food chain. There's a cheaper way than holding all those primaries. Why not use CBS's key precincts as churned up by its Voter Profile Analysis and only hold primaries there? As long as Walter Cronkite stayed honest, it should work.

I hear that Marriott is going to open something called "Great America" up near Columbia. It's going to combine the best features of Disneyland, Marineland, Kenya, Yellowstone and the Bay Bridge on summer Friday nights. J. W. Marriott, Jr., president of the Marriott Corporation says the complex will appeal to people making one-day trips, planning escape weekends, or taking full vacations. "This is the way people are going," said Marriott, "they're getting away from it all. We want to be there to serve them."

That's something to think about until next time, when I hope to report to you on my new movie, to be called "The Meek Ones." It stars Walter Washington and Gilbert Hahn who play the roles of two prisoners handcuffed together who accidentally fall out of a police van. The movie recounts their hair-raising adventures as they attempt to find their way back to jail.

*Joshua X. Swampoodle*

Purveyor of split infinitives  
for over thirty years

FREE SPEECH IS THE RIGHT TO YELL  
'THEATER' IN A CROWDED FIRE.

—Abbie Hoffman



## Test scores

WHEN I read Richard Weiner's Letter to the Editor concerning Larry Cuban's education article in the December 29 issue, I found myself wondering if we had read the same article. Nowhere in the article did I find the assumption that "the higher the reading scores in a given school, the better the reading program must be." Rather I found the article called attention to a fact: that one school had done better on the DC achievement tests than another given the same economic-environmental factors; and that, perhaps, it might be a good idea to investigate the two school to find out why.

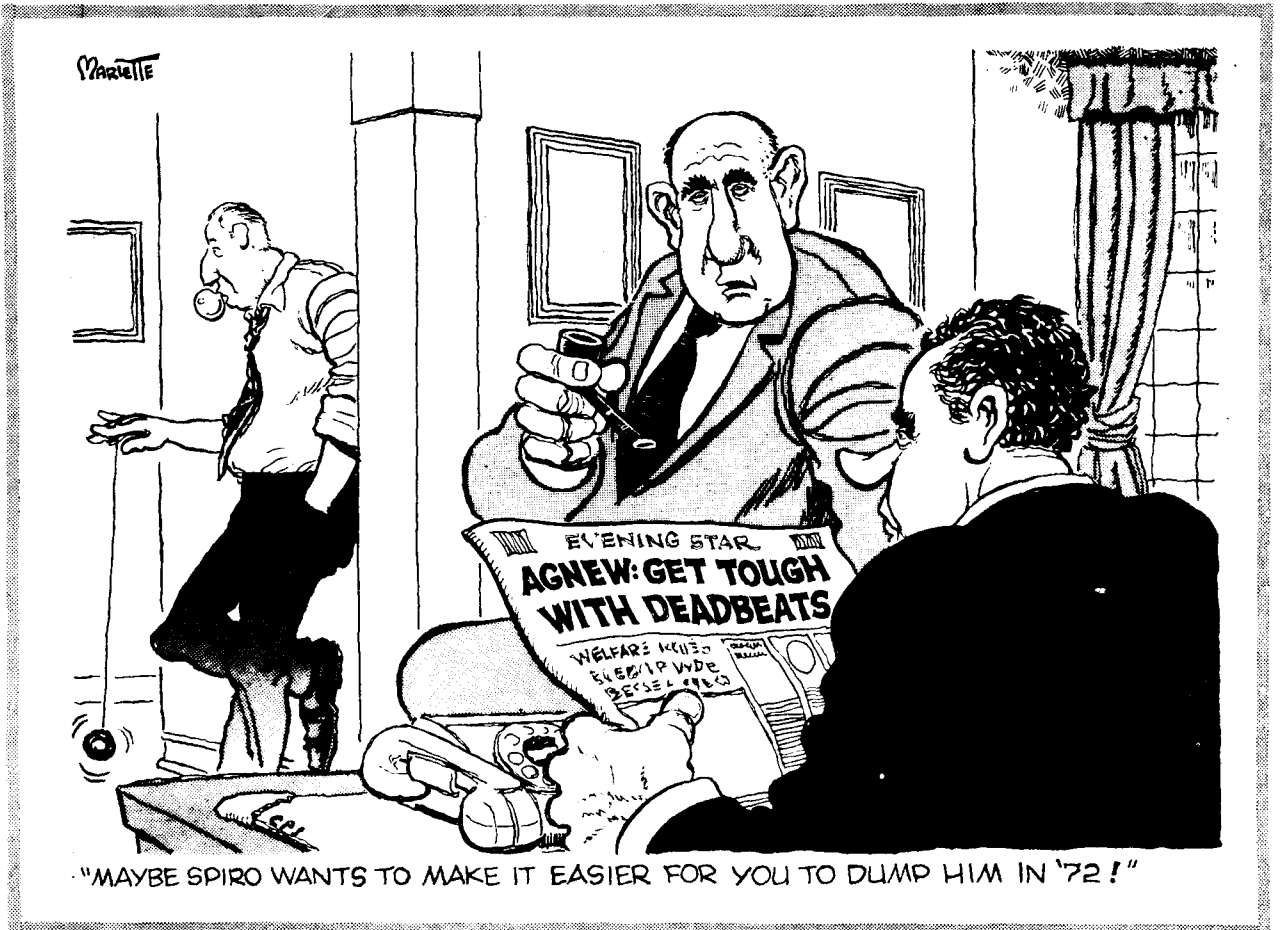
Weiner's letter continues: "there is little correlation between test results and learning." It is axiomatic that if students cannot read then their ability to read creatively, question perceptively and learn self-reliantly are severely limited. Achievement tests are one way of finding out the effectiveness of the teaching which the children receive.

The tests given the children are admittedly biased against the economically-poor, city-dwelling child, but I have yet to find a city parent who does not wish his child to be able to read. The tests can help diagnose an individual child's learning problems. Testing can also be used as one criteria for holding teachers, principals, administration and school board accountable. Despite emotional reactions against testing, the majority of the DC school children do score badly on achievement tests. They should at least be able to read and do sums on grade level at the fiftieth percentile — not based on big-city scores — but on national levels.

Mr. Weiner also implies that test scores in the District do not correlate with creative teaching. They just may, but we don't know because the District has never, and I repeat, never evaluated any of their innovative teaching programs. Research strongly suggests that children chained in classes with non-imaginative teachers seldom exhibit high test scores because all incentive to learn is destroyed. Admittedly, children can be taught how to take tests, but if they can't read in the first place, they can't do well on the tests in the second place.

The saddest part of Mr. Weiner's letter was the comment: "It has been my experience as both a student and teacher that studying for exams often gets in the way of inquiry and learning." If that is his experience then he never had a good instructor not was he properly trained as a teacher in what tests are supposed to accomplish. For his information tests should not demand regurgitation of the teacher's statements. They should be written to provide a means for the student to draw together the work studied in order to make the subject meaningful and memorable, and more importantly, to make the student think independently.

JEAN KLING



## Life in prison

THE worst horror of prison is not the daily abuse, the devilish rules, the sexual deprivation, or the tasteless unhealthy food. It isn't the claustrophobic cages in older prisons and the filthy, unhealthy living conditions that goes along with them. The tampering with and destruction of our mail. The ripping up of our personal possessions in the name of a "shake-down." The constant fear of the hole for minor infractions. The beatings, mactings, and conscious psychological torture. It's not even the sadistic so-called officers and counselors. Them playing the roll of the sadist and you not being able to do much, if anything, about it. You with that constant fear of the hole hanging over your head.

It is a feeling of descent into hell, the belief that you'll never see the streets again, that when those gates close behind you every friend, lover, and relative will at best keep loyal to that once-a-week visiting ritual and at worst, lose interest in you as the time drags on and leave you totally at their mercy. Except for that three hours a week you are surrounded by people who have total contempt for you and who can do virtually anything they want to you without fear of reprisal. What is so terrifying is the devastating powerlessness of prison, the feeling of being dropped into a long, dark tunnel, where the people at the other end have given up the search, even though you can hear their voices.

AN INMATE  
MONROE, WASH.

"SOME TYPES OF DISABILITY appear to be more socially acceptable than others," says a new magazine, Human Behavior. It reports the study of 455 respondents by a University of Kentucky psychologist. Ulcers are more acceptable to most people "socially" than is heart trouble. Cancer ranks lower, but is above "old age" or "paraplegic." Ranking even lower than those in terms of social acceptance are "hunchback" or "ex-convict."

THE U.S. HAS CLAIMED that a nuclear test-ban treaty is not feasible until seismographic monitoring is more sensitive, but during the past eight years, funds for that kind of development were reduced by a third (from \$41 million to \$13 million this year). Yet \$200 million was found to conduct two underground Alaskan tests.

— R. Wolf/AFS



## THE GAZETTE GUIDE HELPS FIND THE WAY...

THE GAZETTE GUIDE is a unique listing of action organizations, community services, where to go with problems and complaints, where groups meet and when, and who's who in local arts. You'll want at least one copy of the best thing to hit town since the yellow pages. And if you've got a copy, order more for your organization or agency. Just use the form below for the 48-page GAZETTE GUIDE.

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# Proposed Statehood Party platform

THE DC STATEHOOD PARTY WILL APPROVE A FINAL PLATFORM AT ITS FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION, FEBRUARY 26, AT BRENT

SCHOOL, 3RD & D SE, BEGINNING AT 10 A.M. THE PARTY WILL ALSO NOMINATE A CANDIDATE FOR DELEGATE. INFO: 293-6976

## SOME HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PLATFORM

### GOVERNMENT

Statehood for the people of D.C. Elected neighborhood councils, with one representative for about 2,000 people, to serve as the basic governmental unit with control over zoning, police, schools, etc.

### DISTRIBUTION OF SERVICES & POWERS

Equal ward representation on all city/state councils. An end to presently maldistributed services of libraries, sanitation department, schools, etc.

### SCHOOLS & COLLEGES

Decentralization and democratic control of schools and colleges with student representation. Varied curriculum, services and teaching methods. Elimination of restrictive teacher requirements.

### TRANSPORTATION

Publicly-owned, tax-supported, democratically-controlled bus and other transit systems, independent of control by Metro or any other suburban-dominated body. Continued construction of Metro only if it supplies our needs for transportation and employment and doesn't destroy communities. No more freeways; closing off unneeded roads for natural and community use.

### HEALTH

Tax-supported free health care for all people. Treatment of drug-addiction as a health, rather than a criminal, problem. Tax-supported training of paraprofessionals.

### HOUSING & LAND

Rigid restrictions on the use of eminent domain; prohibition on the removal of usable housing from the market. No down payment and long-term subsidized interest rates for housing. A limit on the number of housing units allowed each owner.

### PERSONAL FREEDOM & JUSTICE

Opposition to all discrimination, such as against the poor, blacks, women, homosexuals, ex-convicts and former mental patients. Replacing penal institutions with rehabilitative programs. Activities such as marijuana smoking and gambling no longer considered crimes. Disarming both police and citizens through a total prohibition of guns in D.C.

### TAXATION & FINANCE

A truly progressive tax on all incomes earned in D.C.; progressive real property tax on real estate, stocks and bonds. A federal payment based upon what the federal government would be expected to pay if it were a private concern.

### LABOR, BUSINESS & CONSUMERS

Removal of Hatch Act limitations on political activity by government employees. Conversion of public utilities, insurance companies and banks to cooperatives. Greater efforts to attract light, smokeless industry and service-type businesses to D.C. Low-rent facilities in neighborhoods for small businesses and services.

### ENVIRONMENT

An environmental commission or court with the power to halt or alter projects and practices detrimental to the environment. A strengthened fine arts commission with the power to stop demolition of historic or artistic buildings.

### MEDIA

Only a limited number of cable TV channels to be leased for commercial purposes; a channel to be available to each neighborhood. No corporation allowed to own more than one newspaper, radio station or TV channel.

### NATIONAL POLICY

National redistribution of wealth. Minimum and maximum income limits. An end to the imposition of this nation's will on others. Support for statehood for other communities in the U.S. that want it.

## PREAMBLE

Residents of the last colony within this country's continental borders, we seek an end to seventeen decades' denial of rights that were set out for us in the Declaration of Independence and assured us by the Constitution. We seek nothing less than that granted 200 million of our countrymen: full participation in one of the states of the Union.

While statehood is the original purpose that joined us, we share many common concerns and make many common demands. We need not catalog the present disaster. Whether we rise from our troubles depends not upon additional critiques, nor upon a reshuffling of the old agenda. We need a new society, not merely new priorities. This is our task: not simply to condemn the errors of the past and present, but to construct a new community based on cooperation before profit, liberty before sterile order, and justice before efficiency. We seek a democratic, free, just and cooperative city, whose benefits touch those in every living room on every block in every neighborhood. We are the people's party. Guiding us is but one master: the people.

Specifically, we propose:

## GOVERNMENT

- Statehood for the residents of D.C.
- Twelve to eighteen elected neighborhood councils with paid members and staff, with each representative elected by no more than 2,000 people. These councils are to be the fundamental unit of government for the city/state. Some of their functions ought to be selection of neighborhood police officials, selection of neighborhood police officials, selection of neighborhood school superintendent, school site selection, neighborhood spending powers, veto over proposed roads, zoning powers, etc.
- State legislature comprised of representatives of the neighborhood councils (subject to recall by the councils) and at-large representatives.
- Election reform.
  - Replacing the present run-off laws with a system of proportional voting to insure greater minority representation.
  - Eliminating the bias in favor of the two major parties, including open primaries and elimination of party designation in registration.
- Democratic control of major businesses and institutions within the neighborhoods and the state.

- Political decisions to be made by elected officials and the community rather than delegated to administrators, planners and consultants.
- Prohibition against: 1) the withholding of government information other than to protect individual privacy, 2) conduct of public business in private, such as legislative executive sessions, and 3) non-record votes of public bodies.

## DISTRIBUTION OF SERVICES & POWERS

- Equal ward representation on all city/state-wide commissions, councils, committees and other bodies.
- An end to the presently-maldistributed services of libraries, recreation, sanitation, health, police and schools.
- A prohibition on further public capital improvements or increased personnel in favored wards until a balance has been achieved.
- Decentralization of services.
- Community services, such as libraries, banks, motor vehicle inspection and food markets to open hours to suit working people. Councils and committees to hold their meetings and hearings in the evenings.

## SCHOOLS & COLLEGES

- Administrative decentralization. Elimination of excess administrative bureaucracy in favor of increased personnel in the classrooms. Community decisionmaking through neighborhood councils.
- Significant student representation in decisionmaking.
- Varied curriculum, services, and teaching methods, including non-classroom learning.
- Greatly improved extension programs including an urban equivalent of the rural county agent system.
- Emphasis on each student's needs and potentials - on challenge rather than competition.
- Greatly improved skills training and increased services for persons with special problems and abilities.
- Elimination of arbitrary and restrictive teacher credential requirements.
- Programs to educate teachers to meet these goals.
- Access to students by groups of all kinds.

## TRANSPORTATION

- A. Publicly-owned, tax-supported, democratically-controlled bus and other transit systems, independent of control by Metro or any other body which is suburban-dominated.
- B. No further freeways. Closing off unneeded roads and restoring them to natural and community uses.
- C. No additional parking lots and no parking authority with the power to condemn land.
- D. Development of alternative transit systems, such as convertible buses and subways which could be used to haul either passengers or freight, streetcars, exclusive bus and bike lanes on existing roads, licensed non-franchised jitneys, and use of existing surface rail lines as commuter routes.
- E. Metered taxis and a fair income for taxi drivers. Major changes in regulation to provide adequate cab service to all parts of the city.
- F. Continued construction of Metro only if it provides:
  - Routing which serves the people of D.C.
  - Total funding from sources other than D.C. taxes
  - Adequate contracts for black firms and black employment
  - Tax-supported free passage
  - Zoning and tax protection for current residents and businesses near Metro stops
  - Severe restrictions on Metro's condemnation powers
- G. A policy of discouraging the use of automobiles within the District, including a heavy parking tax to support public transportation, and the closing of many roads and freeways and restoring them to natural and community use.
- H. Abolition of the Highway Department and creation of a state Department of Transportation.

## HEALTH

- A. Tax-supported free health care for all people - including medicines and health appliances. Tax-supported burial or cremation.
- B. Adequate health facilities, from hospitals to doctors' offices, convenient to each neighborhood and fairly distributed among all parts of the city.
- C. Tax-supported training of paraprofessionals in health care.
- D. Cooperative group clinics.
- E. Increased emphasis on preventive medicine.
- F. Treatment of drug addiction as a health rather than a criminal problem.
- G. Putting doctors on salary, rather than fees.
- H. Adequate food for those in need.

## HOUSING & LAND

- A. Rigid restrictions on the use of eminent domain and other policies used to the same end, such as tax policy, rezoning and code enforcement.
- B. An end to urban renewal programs as presently constituted.
- C. Prohibition of the removal of usable housing from the market.
- D. Establishment of democratically-controlled, cooperatively-owned neighborhood and state housing agencies and banks, including technical assistance to individuals.
- E. Public loans and grants for rehabilitation of abandoned and owner-occupied housing.
- F. Encouragement of home ownership through no down payments and long-term subsidized interest payments.
- G. Conversion of all housing but the smallest apartments to cooperatives or condominiums, and a limit on the number of units allowed to each owner.
- H. No change in the height limitations on buildings.
- I. Public ownership of all center city land, key commercial strips elsewhere, and potentially-commercial open land. Neighborhoods to have first option, state to have second option, on purchase of all land.
- J. Zoning matters subject to neighborhood council approval.
- K. Protection against property tax increases due to adjacent windfall rises in land values (such as near Metro stops), but with provision for recapture of taxes upon sale of that property for new uses.

## PERSONAL FREEDOM & JUSTICE

- A. Opposition to all forms of discrimination, including that against the poor, blacks, ethnic minorities, women, homosexuals, men (as in the case of alimony), mentally or physically handicapped, former mental patients, ex-felons, youth and the elderly.
- B. Replacing penal institutions with rehabilitative programs of fixed maximum term and discretionary minimum.
- C. Activities such as gambling, prostitution, marijuana smoking and drug addiction not to be considered criminal activities.
- D. Enforcement of laws against white collar crime and corporate crime, such as pollution, anti-trust activities, consumer fraud, bribery, etc., at least as strongly as the enforcement of laws against street crimes.
- E. Disarming of both police and citizen through a total prohibition of guns in D.C.
- F. Community hiring and firing of police lieutenants and above. Complaints against police to be heard by a civilian review board primarily composed of persons not connected with the department, within two weeks after request.
- G. No new white policemen to be hired until the police department accurately reflects the racial composition of the city. A requirement that all D.C. policemen live in the city.
- H. Police divided into three sections: 1) a uniformed force (except for detectives) who would perform the major crime-fighting and investigative work, 2) neighborhood constables wearing civilian clothes (except for a badge) who would deal mainly with misdemeanors, disorderly conduct, family fights and social service aspects of police work, and 3) a separate parking and traffic foot patrol.
- I. Provision for lawyers and others, primarily black, to be recruited as police administrators at the level of captain and above to pro-

- vide a source of administrative talents different from those provided by the present reliance upon promotion through the ranks.
- J. An end to motorized patrolling of D.C. streets by non-local police.
- K. Elimination of the complicity of government in drug traffic.
- L. Penalties for businesses or public officials who misrepresent the law through signs or written or spoken statements.
- M. Repeal of the D.C. Crime Act of 1970 and other such laws. An end to wiretapping and surveillance.
- N. Regulation of personal dossiers kept by corporations and credit bureaus.
- O. Judges to be representative of age, sex and geographic location of the people of D.C. The jury pool to include all D.C. residents of legal voting age.
- P. Shifting of as many cases as possible from the courts to arbitration.

## TAXATION & FINANCE

- A. Reform of D.C. income tax laws to make them truly progressive, including payments (negative tax) to those with low and no incomes to bring them up to the adequate minimum, e.g. \$7100 for a family of four in this area.
- B. Progressive tax on income earned by out-of-state people who work in D.C.
- C. Increased corporate profits tax.
- D. Progressive real property tax, including real estate, stocks and bonds in aggregate.
- E. No sales tax on necessary items.
- F. Taxation of income-producing property belonging to non-profit organizations and churches.
- G. A federal payment based upon what the government would be expected to pay were it a private concern.
- H. Transfer of all but monumental U.S. structures to D.C. - to be leased back to the federal government.
- I. Economy through the elimination of excess D.C. government bureaucracy, consultants and planners - an end to pouring money down the D.C. government rathole.

## LABOR, BUSINESS & CONSUMERS

- A. Removal of Hatch Act limitations on political activity by government employees.
- B. Right to strike by all government employees and teachers.
- C. Greater efforts to attract light, smokeless industry and service-type businesses to the District, such as the use of leverage for government contracts and tax abatement for new industries.
- D. Low-rent facilities in neighborhoods for small businesses and services that might otherwise find the locations too costly.
- E. Construction of enclosed and open stalls at convenient locations, such as the center of F Street downtown, to permit artisans, craftsmen and other small operators to offer their wares and services.
- F. Construction of public markets throughout the city in the style of Eastern Market, in which produce and goods of all varieties may be offered by merchants unable to own or rent their own stores.
- G. Conversion of public utilities, insurance companies, and banks to cooperatives. Provision of heat, light, insurance and credit should not be a matter of private gain.
- H. A requirement that all corporations operating here be locally incorporated and fully responsible to local law.
- I. A limit of 10% on real interest rates, including explicit and hidden charges, e.g. points on real estate.
- J. Stricter labeling of products - for example, nutrients, additives, and product life (with required replacement or pro rata rebate if product is defective in less time.)
- K. Facilitating citizen suits to enforce consumer laws.

## ENVIRONMENT

- A. Increased political power and money must be given to the people in neighborhoods so they will be able to control the surroundings in which they live - run-down tenements, rotting garbage and lead paint, as well as air and water pollution.
- B. Establishment of an environmental commission or court with power to halt or alter detrimental projects or practices.
- C. Establishment of a strengthened fine arts commission with the power to stop demolition of historic or artistic buildings.
- D. Equalization of recreational and open space throughout the city.
- E. Community-owned recycling plants for paper, bottles, etc.

## MEDIA

- A. Cable TV should be cooperatively owned with a limited number of channels leased for commercial purposes. One channel should also be available to each neighborhood.
- B. No one corporation - by itself or through subsidiaries - should be allowed to control more than one organ of communication, e.g. a single newspaper, radio or TV station.

## NATIONAL POLICY

- A. The achievement of many of the above platform items requires:
  1. National redistribution of resources, including land reform and elimination of large concentrations of wealth.
  2. Provision for an adequate minimum income for everyone, a truly progressive income tax which sets maximum net income at about \$50,000, and a very high inheritance tax.
  3. Incentives for people to leave the cities - like help in the formation of new towns and programs to maintain and improve rural life.
  4. An end to the imposition of this nation's will on others - including an end to war, an end to military and intelligence forces, and full Vietnam amnesty.
  5. An end to welfare for the rich, e.g. subsidies to farmers not to grow crops and oil depletion allowances.
  6. Efforts redirected from space exploration to helping urban areas.
- B. Support of statehood for other communities in the U.S. that want it.



# NEWS NOTES

## The police probe

BEFORE Richard Nixon, Walter Washington and Chief Wilson hushed up the police corruption story, the Afro-American ran a lead story in its Jan. 18 issue that, while overly optimistic, gives an indication of why the police weren't anxious to have an open investigation. Under the banner headline "POLICE PROBE AIMED AT 'BIG DEALERS,'" the Afro reported:

"About the current glare on alleged police corruption in Washington, the city's 'little' prostitutes, hustlers and narcotics dealers are saying 'It should happen.'"

"They look forward to operating without being harrassed for payoffs."

"But the hurt is on the 'big dealers' who have paid out a whole lot of money and now see it going down the drain."

"These are the opinions of the street people who are 'in the know' about these type of vice operations."

"They concede that while Washington doesn't have the 'worst police department in the world,' any habitue of the upper 14th St. area has seen chummy associations between officers and the neighborhood illicit business principals."

"They feel that the informers who took their stories about police behavior directly to Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) and his House Select Committee on Crime must have had a reason for by-passing Metropolitan Police Department Chief Jerry Wilson and Mayor Walter E. Washington."

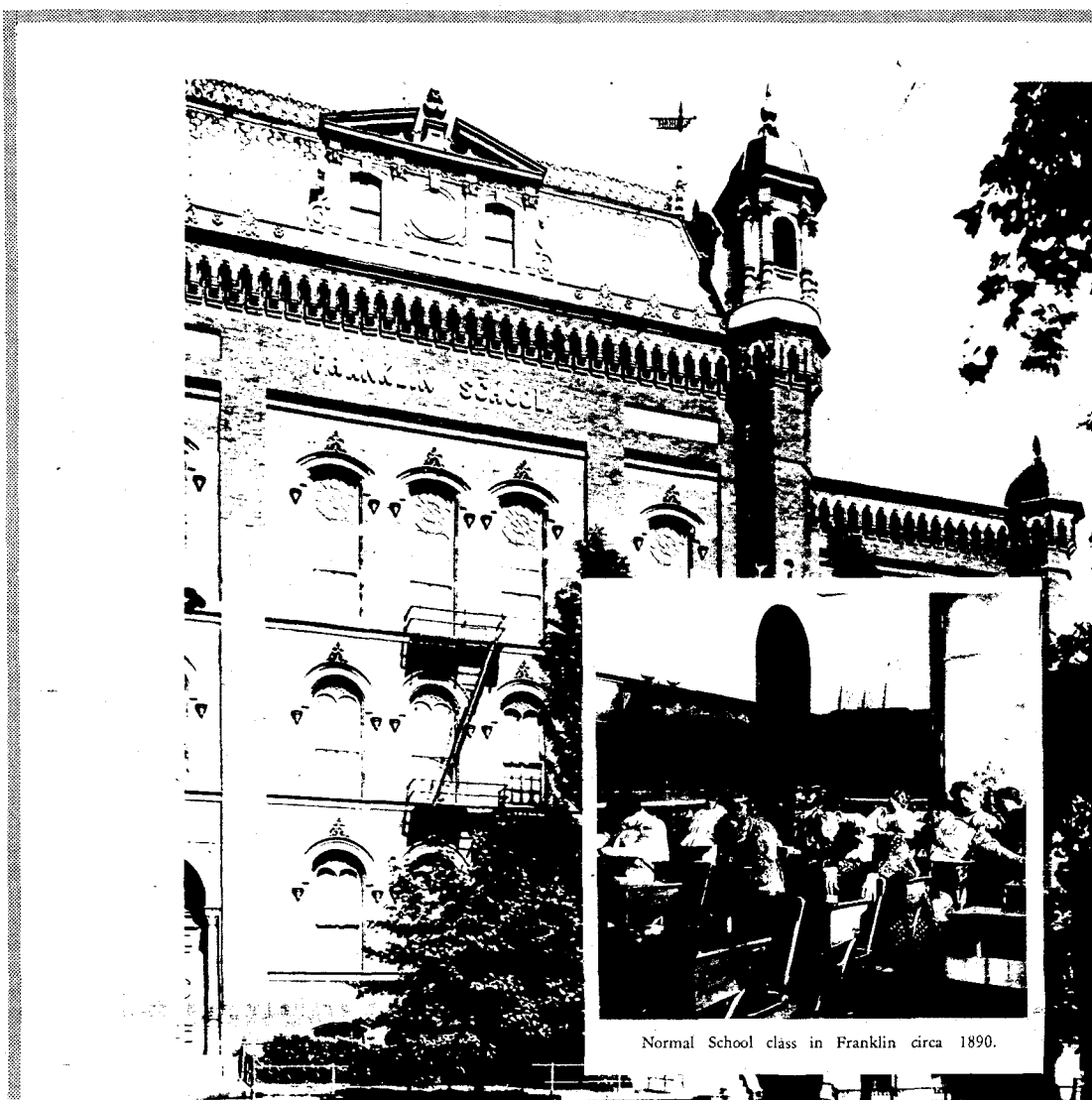
## The board changes

WHEN Anita Allen resigned from the Board of Education, after losing in November, subsequent board meetings ceased pitting members against each other or the public. The board began allowing citizens to address the board without extended debate on the speaker's merits. The setting became one of calm; gone was the chaos which had become a trademark of the board since 1968. Several ward members who had supported Ms. Allen were also defeated. They, however, accepted their fate gracefully. Among some of the remaining Allen allies there was an apparent shift in philosophy, anticipating the tenor of the new board. Albert Rosenfield, began talking of reforming the budget process so each school could control its own funds. Rev. Coates openly supported giving "Scott a chance."

At high noon on Jan. 24 the new board was installed at Hine Junior High in a ceremony clothed in an atmosphere of pageantry that recalled the old "Queen for a Day" TV shows.

Many city politicians were there. Council chairman Hahn wished the new board well and hoped that they would take steps to correct the budget deficit, especially since Congress was about to hold home rule hearings. Delegate Fauntroy said the election of the new board was another step toward the goal of home rule.

After Judge Harry T. Alexander swore in the new board members, the board began the task of selecting a president. Hilda Mason, the first speaker, outlined a pointedly precise concept of the presidency; namely that it is the function of the president to preside over meetings of the board and to represent the board publicly when the board by vote has specifically authorized him to do so. Ms. Mason went on to say that, "The board consists of eleven members and each member, including the president, has one vote. Board decisions are arrived at by majority vote taken in open meetings after full discussion of the issues involved and



Franklin School circa 1895. The pedimented clock face, bust of Franklin and bell towers have since been removed.

## Franklin under fire

IN consolidating its spread out school administrative offices under the rented roof of the Presidential Office Building, the city made a deal with Congress which jeopardizes the future of an architecturally important Washington building: the Franklin School.

To finance the move, the city obligated itself to Congress by promising to raise \$4 million through the sale of Franklin and three other schools.

The group opposing the city's indifferent attitude towards Franklin's fate is Don't Tear It Down, an activist citizen's coalition determined to end the city's haphazard destruction of Washington's architectural environment.

The school is historically important as the scene of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell's first "wireless" telephone call. Dr. Bell sent his message over a beam of light from the school at 13th and K, NW to the window of a building at 1325 L Street, NW on June 3, 1880.

Built by the local architectural firm of Cluss and Schulze in 1868, Franklin is an outstanding example of school architecture, setting the design model of many New England country schools. A model of the building won awards in international competitions in Vienna and Paris during the late nineteenth century.

Franklin won a reputation for educational excellence, helping to free Washington from the reputation of having a "pauper school system." With the present school system under attack for providing inadequate education, Washingtonians might think twice about allowing the destruction of Franklin which was said to have "redeemed the city from the imputation that it was a mere dependent on the Government and did nothing itself for the advancement of its citizens."

If Franklin is not purchased for preservation purposes it will probably be demolished. Don't Tear it Down is attempting to have Franklin School placed on the National Registry. Once classified as a landmark, the building will be protected from destruction. The group reported that no action to their petition has resulted yet.

Don't Tear It Down feels Franklin could be used as office space, an educational museum or to house small businesses since "continued use is one means of saving Franklin."

Those wishing to help in the preservation of Franklin School can contact Don't Tear It Down at its new address: Box 1 4043, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, DC, 20044 or contact Ms. Leila Smith 265-9515.

—ELLEN ROY

after full opportunity has been given for the expression of views by the general public, including students, staff members, parents and other residents of DC.

"Recognizing the importance of having a presiding member who will maintain an atmosphere of openness in all board proceedings and will lead the board in the conduct of its



affairs to the principles which I have outlined, I nominate Mr. Marion Barry."

After Barry's unanimous election as president and Mattie Taylor's unanimous election as vice-president all the board members uttered the usual promises of support to Barry and of unity of purpose. Perhaps, Charles Cassell's were the most appropriate; he warned the board that it must stand ready for action in order to avoid having the board's power usurped by Commissioner Washington, the City Council or Congress.

—ANTON WOOD

## Screwed-up math

JULIUS Hobson, in the course of his lengthy and frustrating efforts to get the school system here to obey the Wright decree, has come up with figures that suggest why Hugh Scott has such a hard time figuring out his deficit. Judge Wright had decreed that could be only a 5% variation in school spending across the city. According to Hobson, the latest figures show a per pupil spending range from \$371 to \$720. "They overstated the numbers of students in school by 21.5% and they overstated the number of teachers by 17%. . . The figures were correct only for seven elementary schools out of the whole system" of 122 elementary schools. Added Hobson: They must have had a sixth grader in there doing their calculating. I found mistakes in arithmetic all over the place. And just about all their figures are wrong."

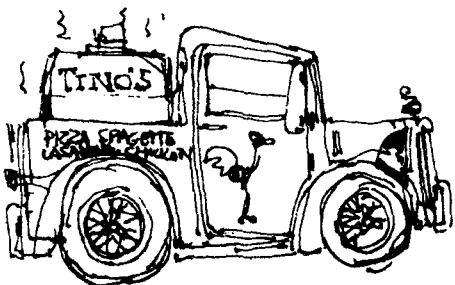
Meanwhile, School Board president Marion Barry has eased Bardyl Tirana out as chairman of the budget committee (replacing him with Marty Swaim), and there is a fear being expressed in some circles that the new board may be more interested in smooth relationships with Scott than getting to the core of the budgetary problem. Tirana had been Scott's sharpest critic on financial affairs.

On a TV interview Jan. 30, Barry implied that the press was blowing the fiscal fiasco out of proportion. But two days later, Scott himself admitted to a Woodridge civic meeting that "I have no way of knowing about the accounting errors. . . I don't even know how many people are employed by the school system. . . I don't think anyone knows." This despite the fact that Scott had put out a report recently purporting to show precisely how many people were employed in the school system.

The school system needs to get its financial affairs in order, not just to find out whether it is meeting the requirements of the Wright decree, but to run a decent system. The School Board should demand a comprehensible budget and annual financial report on a school by school basis. It wouldn't be a bad first order of business.

## Bucking the boss

THERE will be at least one slate opposing Walter Fauntroy's in the May Democratic primary. The DC Democratic Reform Committee has begun holding neighborhood meetings to select candidates for convention delegate, and DC Democratic Central Committee. The DRC is headed by John Wilson, Fauntroy's ex-campaign manager, and includes a rather eclectic assortment of people from old Phillips supporters to gay libbers. Because of the variety within the coalition that is developing, the DRC slate could give Fauntroy some trouble, most likely in ward contests for Central Committee seats. The DRC has opened offices at 1346 Conn. Ave. NW (#909) and can be reached at 659-5620.



# WHAT'S HAPPENING

## POLITICS

HERMAN Fagg of the Socialist Workers Party has announced his candidacy for DC Delegate to Congress. His campaign headquarters will be at 746 9th, NW (2nd floor). Fagg, 27, was co-chairman of the Third World Task Force of the National Peace Action Coalition that organized the massive antiwar demonstration in Washington on April 24.

James Harris, who ran for DC Delegate in 1971, will manage the campaign. Info: 783-2363.

THE Democratic Reform Committee, which will field a slate against the Fauntroy slate in the May primary, has opened offices at 1346 Conn. Ave. NW (#909). Info: 659-5620.

THE DC Statehood Party will hold its first annual convention on Feb. 26 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the Brent School, 3rd & D SE. Persons interested in working for the Statehood Party are invited. Attendees should bring their own lunch. Info: 293-6976.

THERE will be an open house at the People's Party headquarters, 1404 M NW, on Feb. 18 at 8:30 p.m. Info: 785-1535.

## ENVIRONMENT

THERE will be a benefit performance of the play "Moby Dick" at Ford's Theatre on Feb. 11 at 7:30 p.m. for the Ecology Center and Environmental Action. Tickets are \$6.50 and \$7.50, available from Environmental Action, room 731, 1346 Conn. Ave. NW (833-1845).

THE City Council's committee on the environment will hold its next hearing on solid waste disposal on Feb. 25 at 10 a.m. in the Council chambers at the District Building.

## WOMEN

THERE will be a general meeting of the local chapter of the National Organization for Women on Feb. 12, 10 a.m., at the Cleveland Park Library, Conn. & Macomb NW. Subject will be a symposium on the image of women in advertising and legal arguments women can use to challenge offensive advertising. Speakers will be Ann Hall of NOW; Joan Bernstein, attorney with the FTC; and Nancy Buck, attorney advisor to the chairman of the FTC.

SISTERS IN STRUGGLE: Seminars on Women's Liberation, 8:00 p.m. at the Militant Bookstore, 746 9th St. NW, 2nd floor (Tel: 783-2363) and will continue for four weeks on Wed. evenings. All women invited. Free.

. The Family: Reactionary or Progressive. Feb. 9.

. Women in the Russian Revolution, Feb. 16.

. The First Wave of Feminism: 1848-1920. Feb. 23.

. Current Trends in the Feminist Movement: A Study of the Dialectic of Sex, by Shulamith Firestone, Mar. 1.

THE National Organization for Women will hold a birthday party for Susan B. Anthony on Feb. 15 from 12 to 2 p.m. at the National Press

THE Gazette welcomes short announcements of forthcoming events. Mail to DC Gazette, 109 8th NE, DC 20002. Deadline for next issue: noon Feb. 15.

The Gazette will also print small free camera-ready ads for non-commercial groups. Copy should be 4" wide maximum.

Club. Open to all women. Guest speakers: Dr. Estelle Ramey, professor of endocrinology and physiology at Georgetown University; Ms. Mabel Vernon, veteran of the suffrage movement; and Commissioner Esther Walsh, of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Admission of \$4.25 includes buffet lunch. Tickets may be purchased at the door. Info: 783-3539.

THE National Organization for Women will hold a series of workshops at the Cleveland Park Library, Macomb & Conn. NW, on Feb. 19. Info: 783-3539.

## FAMILY PLANNING

WOMEN'S Liberation Abortion Counsel reports that several rip-off abortion referral agencies are advertising in the Washington area. They charge up to \$200 for information that can be had free from the Women's Liberation Abortion



NEW ORLEANS police escort a suspected terrorist during a recent disturbance there —LNS



Counsel. They are currently being investigated by the Women's Liberation Abortion Counsel. If anyone has had any experiences with these groups call 483-4632 or write 3155 Adams Mill Road, NW.

## women's nat'l abortion action coalition conf. feb. 11-13 boston univ.

Women from all over the country will be meeting at Boston Univ. to launch a national abortion law repeal campaign, repeal of all restrictive contraceptive laws and no forced sterilization. Workshops will include national legislation; court actions; forced sterilization; abortion referral & clinics; attacks from right to life; defending and extending liberalized laws; workshops by constituency -- campus, high school, gay women, labor, Black & Third World women, etc.

For more information call or write D.C. Women's National Abortion Action Coalition; 1346 Connecticut Ave., Rm. 318; D.C. 20036; tel.: 785-4769. Round trip bus fare: \$20; leave D.C. Fri. evening, Feb. 11 and return to D.C. Sun. evening, Feb. 13.

## PEACE

THE Student Mobilization Committee is sponsoring a national student antiwar conference in New York City, Feb. 25-27. Chartered buses will leave from Washington on Friday, Feb. 25. To make reservations, call Dave Segal at 293-3855.



ANTHONY and Mary Scoblick, two of the defendants in the Harrisburg 8 trial, blow out candles to celebrate the first anniversary of the indictments handed down against the Scoblicks and six others. The trial has begun and it's going to be a long and expensive one. Contributions can be sent to the Harrisburg Defense Committee, 240 North Third St. (Room 307), Harrisburg, Pa. 17101. (Guardian photo)

## MILITARY

RAOUL Kulberg, of the Committee of Responsibility to Save War-Burned and War-Injured Children will speak and show films at a meeting of the Concerned Officers Movement on Feb. 9 at 8:30 p.m. at St. Mark's Church, 3rd & A SE.

ANDREW PULLEY, vice presidential candidate on the Socialist Workers Party ticket, will talk on the GI movement at a meeting of the Concerned Officers Movement, Feb. 16 at 8:30 p.m., St. Mark's Church, 3rd & A SE.

## MEDIA

WHUR-FM, the Howard radio station, broadcasts a program of African short stories on Saturdays at 1:30 p.m. On Sundays at 1 p.m. a program on black novels, prose and poetry is aired. WHUR-FM is at 96.3.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY'S radio station WGTB-FM has renewed broadcasting. Forced off the air since last spring when its

broadcasting tower collapsed in a storm, the university-owned, student-operated station (90.1 on the FM dial) is broadcasting from about 3 p.m. to 3 a.m. daily.

## DISTRICT GOVT.

THE Board of Library Trustees will meet Feb. 9 at 7:30 p.m. at the SW Library, Wesley Place and K SW. Public is invited.

## MISC.

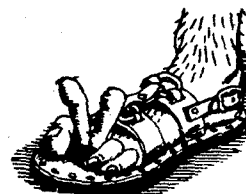
A 24-hour recycling center, for old newspapers only, has been opened at a dumpster behind Harbin Hall at Georgetown University.

THOSE wishing to take part in the vigil for adequate welfare reform should meet at 110 Maryland Ave. NE at 11:30 a.m. on Feb. 15, 22, and 29. The vigil will take place from noon to four p.m. on the East steps of the Capitol. Info: Susan Finzel, 544-1333.

AN exhibit of Hermann Hess, Nobel Prize winner in literature will be held at the Embassy of Switzerland, 2900 Cathedral Ave, NW, from Feb. 15 to March 5. (open 10 am to 7 pm) The collection contains books by Hermann Hesse, as well as unpublished manuscripts, documents and other memorabilia. Info: 667-4971.

JUERGEN Becker will read from his poetry on February 24, at 8 p.m. at the German Embassy. The meeting is sponsored by the German Language Society. Info: 667-4971.

THE Smithsonian Puppet Theatre, is extending the run of "Eureka" through April 16. Performances will be given at the National Museum of History and Technology every Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 10:30 and 11:30, and on weekends and holidays at 10:30, 12:30 and 2:30. Ticket prices will remain the same: \$1.25 for adults, \$1 for children, with a special discount for groups of 20 or more. Reservations: 381-5395.



## Supermarket filth lingers

ANN BROWN

THE Consumer Affairs Committee of the DC Democratic Central Committee surveyed a group of 22 supermarkets from October 16th through November 20. The purpose was to determine whether the sanitary conditions in DC supermarkets had improved since the release of our last survey on July 28th.

Summary statistics obtained from the DC Department of Licenses and Permits show that the average rating of all grocery stores is 82.6 — but the average rating of supermarkets alone is 80.31. 84 is satisfactory! Only 49.9% of all grocery stores are rated satisfactory, but only 46% of all supermarkets are rated satisfactory. Not only are less than half of all stores in the District where one can buy food for one's family rated below satisfactory, but supermarkets have ratings on the average below the level of all grocery stores, that is including the "Mom & Pop" store, the corner deli, and the greasy spoon.

Our survey shows that DC supermarkets are still fraught with abuses of sanitation and cleanliness which may pose a direct threat to the health of DC consumers. When we say that sanitation abuses may pose a direct threat to the health of DC consumers, we are not just voicing idle threats. There is a growing body of medical and scientific opinion which claims that the indeterminate stomach viruses which afflict so much of the population could be caused by the bad food we eat. We're not just talking about death by botulism poisoning, but about food poisoning to a lesser degree that never is reported. A doctor at the U.S. Center for Disease Control told me that "20,000 reported cases of food poisoning represents a total iceberg of more than 2 million cases."

Our surveyors in 38 of 91 cases considered the meat on sale at District supermarkets to be unfit for his family's consumption. If we observe the figures in innercity supermarkets only, the quality of meats deteriorates even further. In 39 out of 69 cases, over half the time, the meat surveyed was considered unsatisfactory for consumption by our surveyors.

Ann Brown is chairman of the consumer affairs committee of the DC Democratic Central Comm.

Here are some of the characteristics of meat for sale in DC supermarkets that our surveyors uncovered:

- Beef - fatty and discolored
- Chicken - discolored.
- Steak - bloody and drippy.
- Chicken - ripped, soggy packages — strong offensive odor around the entire meat counter.
- Fish - not kept cold, deteriorating.
- Green meat in the same meat department of store with their special gourmet meat section; and
- Watery, greyish ham.

Despite open dating in some chains, out-of-date meat was easily discovered. Disagreement still persists among employees about what is done with out-of-date meat, or how long certain types of meat can remain for sale. Discretion is still left to the vagaries of individual meat managers. Thus open dating of meat is rendered meaningless if the date is not followed. Out-of-date meat was found in 12 cases — all in innercity supermarkets. We were told that out-of-date meat was made into meat loaf; grey meat was reground; beef, after 3 days, if it still look good, was redated and resold (at no reduction and with no warning to consumers). If it didn't look good, it was reduced; and a store with 6 out-of-date items simply redated them and put them back on sale (no additional marking). In some cases we were told that out-of-date meat, if it didn't look too bad, was reduced, and if really bad, it was thrown away. This should be the policy throughout the city.

Our surveyors were asked to comment on any additional sanitary abuses they noted in the supermarkets. They mentioned frozen food above the safety loadline; an ice cream section that needed defrosting; badly dented soup cans (not reduced); messy and dirty floors and shelves; milk and butter stacked too high; broken eggs; and squashed and open butter and cheese containers. These were the same type of health hazards noted in July. Little, if any, improvement has occurred. The health of the DC consumer is at stake.



# THE ARTS

## FILMS

### JOEL SIEGEL: 'Garden of Finzi-Continis' 'Made for Each Other' 'The Boy Friend'

VITTORIO De Sica's "The Garden of The Finzi-Continis" is a brief, redolent, sadly lyrical film about the twilight days of an aristocratic Jewish family in Mussolini's pre-war Italy. The film is perhaps too whispily impressionistic to be considered a major work but, within its own limits, it is a considerable accomplishment and surely the finest De Sica movie since his neo-realist period of "Shoeshine" and "The Bicycle Thief."

A family of exquisite refinement and cultivation, the Finzi-Continis are so highly bred that they have lost all sense of self-preservation. They tolerate Mussolini's gradual diminution of their rights with scarcely a complaint; their private world of libraries and tennis courts and dinner parties has hardly prepared them for the tragic snares that history has placed in their path. In a stroke of casting genius, the Finzi-Continis are played by wholly Aryan-appearing actors, from the grandparents to the complex, somewhat decadent children — Helmut Berger (the drag-Dietrich of "The Damned") and the breathtaking Dominique Sanda. (De Sica's intention is, I think, to suggest that the Finzi-Continis have lost, along with their physical Jewishness, the Semitic sense of self-preservation.) We view this exceptional family from the outside, through the eyes of a young man in love with Miss Sanda — the son of a successful but not so aristocratic Jewish family. The love affair is mostly one-sided and never quite resolved for the final generation of Finzi-Continis are as curiously detached from loving as they are from an understanding of the perilousness of their situation.

De Sica handles this emotionally charged material with great delicacy and restraint, providing a continual sense of the impending devastation of the family while avoiding the pitfalls of melodrama and catchpenny tragedy. (His direction is dignified and discrete, as aristocratic as the Finzi-Continis themselves.) Still, the film is not without flaws. Too often De Sica's method approaches cliché — dead flowers and shattered sculpture as symbols of the end of an aristocratic line — and, like so many other Italian directors, he inartistically overuses the zoom lens. (There are far too

many sun-struck zooms into the summer sky.) But these minor imperfections hardly blemish the film's sensitivity and even though it never achieves the dazzling expressiveness of Bertolucci's "The Conformist" — a recent Italian film, also with Dominique Sanda, which covers the same period in Italian history — the material is intellectually and logically superior.

I had a few reservations about subjecting myself to yet another movie about fascism and Jewish extermination and entered the theatre wondering whether we really needed yet another cautionary, anti-fascist film. But men are mostly fools without memory and of course we do. When the film's opening title announced the setting as the period of Mussolini's "racial laws", someone across the aisle from me applauded very loudly. When I returned home and switched on the t.v., there was George Wallace being interviewed by a panel of extremely solicitous newsmen. There are a few things we must keep from forgetting and De Sica's almost Proustian recollection of a lost world is one of the best ways of remembering. The film's conclusion is particularly tactful and haunting. The Finzi-Continis have been arrested and taken from their estate and, as Tito Schipa sings of the war dead, we are shown images of the decay of the garden which the Finzi-Continis hoped would preserve them. The lawns are overgrown; the tennis courts is in disrepair; cobwebs drape the windows of the summer house. Once again, the garden has been lost.

Robert B. Bean's "Made For Each Other," a romantic comedy written by and starring Renee Taylor and Joseph Bologna, is, like the few other enduring movies these days, receiving vastly inflationary press notices. The comedy is, in fact, a decent enough timekiller made by people of some talent, but at base, it's awfully familiar, terribly parochial New York stuff composed of equal parts Nichols and May psycho-comedy, Stiller and Meara ethnic-comedy and "Abie's Irish Rose." You've been through it all before: Italian he-neurotic and Jewish she-neurotic bruise each other enough to discover that a vulnerable life together will be less painful than an invulnerable life apart. There is one nearly classic sequence in which Ms Taylor, playing an aging, no-talent show-biz hopeful, does a perfectly terrible night-club routine in a Brooklyn bistro. Ms Taylor, a far more skillful performer than her collaborator-husband, has a fascinating screen presence — a face and figure which are at constant war between beauty and hideousness. Her nitery turn, which features an awful rendition of "Fire Down Below," the title song from a horrible Rita Hayworth movie of the Fifties, takes on a particular poignancy for moviegoers who can recall the Jack Paar late-night shows of ten years ago. Paar used to feature a talentless and, even then, badly used

## LOCAL THEATER

"HUES OF BLUE," an interpretive dance program, will be performed by the Anacostia Youth Community Dance Company on Feb. 11 and 12 at 7 p.m. and on Feb. 13 at 3 p.m. at Ballous Senior High, 4th & Trenton SE. For ticket information, call Sharon Minor at 561-1616.

TIGER AT THE GATES, by the Mask and Bauble Society of Georgetown University, will be performed at Stage One, 3620 P NW, on Feb. 11, 12, 18 and 19 at midnight. Tickets are \$1.50. Info: 333-1789 or 625-4960.

THE PHILANTHROPIST opens a week of previews at the Washington Theatre Club on Feb. 10. For ticket information call 466-8860.

SUBJECT TO FITS previews at the Folger Theater beginning Feb. 8. Info: 546-4936.

A CONFLICT OF INTEREST opens at Arena Stage on Feb. 9.

HOUSE OF BLUE LEAVES at the Arena through Feb. 20

## LOCAL ARTISTS

MANON CLEARY at the Franz Bader through Feb. 12.

Paintings by BILL POUNDS and photographs by DAVID BETHEL at the Emerson Gallery through Feb. 26.

SYLVIA HAMERS at the Studio Gallery through Feb. 12.

ANTOINETTE BRADLEE at the Jefferson Place through Feb. 12.

JAMES TWITTY at the Pyramid through March 12.

WASHINGTON ARTISTS at the Art Barn through Feb. 12.

WASHINGTON ARTISTS at the Springfield, Va., Art Guild, Feb. 10-12.

JOHN BRYANS at the Spectrum through Feb. 13.

Wall hangings by ISAAC OJO FAJANA at the New Thing Art and Architecture Center, 1811 Columbia Rd., NW, through Feb. 21.

WEAVING, stitchery, batiks and Macrame at Talking of Michelangelo.

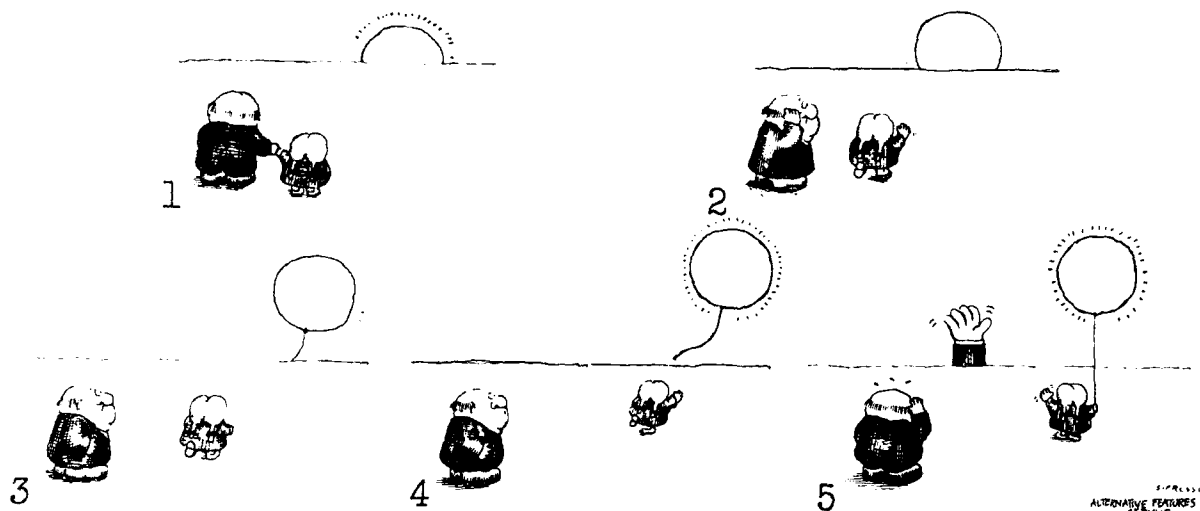
## LOCAL MUSIC

HAROLD EDWARD WILLS, organist, at St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, Feb. 9, 12:10 p.m. Messiaen, Bach and Widor. Free.

DC YOUTH ORCHESTRA JAZZ ENSEMBLE at the Frederick Douglass Home, Feb. 14 at 3 p.m. Info: Lyn McLain, 723-1612.

PAUL HILL CHORALE with Todd Duncan, baritone, in "Job," Kennedy Center, March 4. Info: 393-4433.

THE DC YOUTH ORCHESTRA BRASS ENSEMBLE will play at the Upper Room Baptist Church at 4 p.m. on Feb. 18.





bimbo who used to come out and try to sing "Fire Down Below." The bimbo's name was Renee Taylor and her recreation of that song in "Made For Each Other" has a piercing comic truth which makes this otherwise mediocre and formally slipshod movie worth seeing.

I love musical comedies and, therefore, am hardly smitten with Ken Russell's "The Boy Friend," a mean-spirited demolition job on the innocent, generous-hearted conventions of the musical. Russell's parodies of Twenties stage musicals and Busby Berkeley movie production numbers are not, like "Singin' In The Rain," illuminated by an affectionate sense of fun. Obviously Russell, creator (or do I mean "perpetrator?") of "The Devils" and "The Music Lovers," hates musicals and is out to destroy the pleasure which we take in them. (Artistically, this is a disastrous decision because nobody's going to go to this movie but people who like musicals.) His burlesques of theatrical conventions are crude and joyless, the antithesis of the affectionate Sandy Wilson musical play on which the film is nominally based. Russell's parodies of Berkeley are insulting because the director lacks both the technical virtuosity and the naive surrealist imagination of Berkeley who is, indelibly, his own best self-parodist. Everything in "The Boy Friend" is slightly rancid. The girls are unflatteringly photographed in their heavy stage-makeup: the men are freakish, like the creepy Tommy Tune and Max Adrian, whose eyes are dripping green eye-shadow. As in most Russell movies, the men act like lesbians and the women like reptiles in heat. One gets the uneasy feeling throughout that, at any moment, Russell is going to abandon the G rating, bring out the maggots and hot lead and start "The Devils" all over again.

Although "The Boy Friend" is not fun at all and hopelessly dull going most of the way, Twiggy manages to emerge with surprising authority. Hardly the empty, media-phenomenon one had feared, she has an unexpectedly fresh charm and sings and dances with surprising grace and skill. Clearly Twiggy's manager-husband has refused to allow Russell to do his nasties to her and so she alone comes out of this sour mess unscathed. Considering the odds against her — not to mention her partner, Christopher Gable, who somehow manages to combine the worst of chorus-boy simpering prettiness with bad teeth and lumpy skin — Twiggy is less of a lightweight than we had guessed. With a sensitive, sympathetic director like Alan Pakula, she could be marvelous.

If you like old musicals, you'd be better off skipping "The Boy Friend" and heading down to the American Film Institute Theatre where a program of Thirties Musical revivals is in progress. There's lots of Busby Berkeley, notably "Gold Diggers of 1933" (Feb. 8th) and "Dames" and "Wonderbar" (Feb. 11th) plus "Swingtime," the best of the Astaire-Rogers musicals with a sublime Jerome Kern score (Feb. 13th) and the witty Mamoulian "Love Me Tonight" with Maruice Chevalier and a Rodgers and Hart score (Feb. 12th). It's good to know that the A.F.I. has these films cozily intact, safe from the slings and poison arrows of vulgaritarians like Ken Russell.

## ART

### ANDREA O. COHEN: Radical realism

THE magic has not gone out of art. The wand has merely been transferred from the hands of artists to those of shrewd dealers whose specialty is sleight of hand. Out of nothing they've made a "movement" to say nothing of lots of money. Their newest ace is Radical Realism, another in a series of recent art fashions none of which have worn very well: pop, op, kinetic, minimal, color field.

In the old days, art movements grew spontaneously out of individual artists' discoveries. Today the movement is produced by the medium (the dealer), and the media, that print the message.

Radical Realism has been christened and launched as the new "movement" by the Janis Gallery's current show, the remains of which have been picked up and spread thickly over four pages of the latest issue of Time magazine.

Time quotes Richard McLean, a painter of radically real horses and other mammals, saying: "it's not just a blown-up photo. I try to get a more heightened sense of reality, to make it a more startling and palpable thing to react to than a photograph is. Those people on the horse are more real to you than they would be if you went out and saw them standing in real life in a field."

A trip is what it is. And as in trips and 3-D movies, heightened sensations of reality become unreal exaggerations, distortions.

Unreal too is the subject matter. Sparkling, shiny cars, for example. But where in reality do you find a mirror-clean VW? This art is neither realistic nor more radical than socialist realism was social.

This crashingly boring new wave of art reproduces reproductions. Why not leave the photograph alone rather than tickle its surfaces with precision airbrushes, and converting it into a second-hand work, colder, less alive and imaginative than the original?

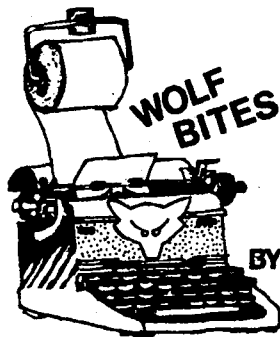
Most disturbing is the deadpan impersonality of these paintings, the lack of a human touch. It is more disquieting than pop art's transformation of humanoids into caricature, comic strip-teased people. Radical realism's exaggeratedly "real" renderings result in, and are perhaps inspired by, late movie monsters.

Abstract expressionism's wildness and willfulness, its forceful spewing forth of emotional innards, seems to have aroused in us a profound disdain which we haven't succeeded in exorcizing. Neither the reductionism of minimal art nor the stripped stripes of color field painting have done the job. The objectionable human element remains. We now have radical realism working on it by putting humans and human accoutrements back in the picture, but disembowelled, stuffed. It won't work, of course.

If this art tells us something about ourselves it is that while we declaim on the virtues of humanism, warmth, love, communication and the like, we're obviously scared to death of the stuff.

Movements are not healthy for artists and other living things. Those who have restricted themselves to the confines dictated by movements have left behind part of their human and artistic endowment. Ken Noland, of color school fame, for example, was a beautiful draftsman. You would never guess it from those endless chevrons he paints and he's probably no longer guessing it himself. The same is true of many of the people stuck on masking tape and stripes.

Consumers not long ago said to clothing designers and manufacturers: "Go peddle your clothes on Seventh Avenue. We'll wear what we want not what you want." Isn't it time to speak similarly to art fashion makers and stop permitting their synthetic movements to make waves, dictate taste and make and break artists at will?



NINETY ONE COUNTRIES of the Third World, where all wars have been fought in the past 25 years, had more than 90% of their major arms supplied to them by just four countries: U.S., U.S.S.R., U.K. and France. In about the same time span, according to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, export of heavy stuff — planes, ships, tanks, missiles increased 700%. The U.S. alone conducted half of the world's total trade in weapons.

FULBRIGHT, in the Senate, on Nixon the Peacemaker: "in the last year,

the executive branch adopted a new client state in Cambodia, reversed a long-standing ban on arms to Indochina, doubled our aid to Korea, and waived the Congressional ceiling on arms to Latin America and Africa."

"IT IS OUR OBLIGATION to obey the law whether we like it or not," Nixon observed, announcing Supreme Court appointees. Attached to the latest military appropriations bill he signed into law was the Mansfield Amendment, which requires him to set a date for withdrawal from Vietnam. But Nixon has said he will ignore this particular part of the law.

THE LONDON-BASED International Institute for Strategic Studies puts the lie to the Pentagon's claim that the U.S. is about to become a second-rate power. The U.S. still spends more money on its military than the U.S.S.R.; now \$78 billion to \$55 billion, or, per capita, \$373 to \$222. The U.S. has more warhead-delivery power; during 1961-67, Soviet ICBMs multiplied from 50 to 460, com-

pared to a U.S. increase of 63 to 1,054. In addition, about half of the U.S. ICBMs carry three warheads each, and in a few years the striking force will have doubled. The U.S.-NATO alliance controls 7,000 nuclear warheads in Europe, compared to 3,500 on the other side. The U.S. bomber force is about three times larger than the Soviet's and nuclear warheads on each bomber will soon be

A BIG MADISON AVENUE advertising agency advised its television-commercial placement office to use caution when scheduling ads that run right next to one another. For example, said the agency, "pairing an insecticide with a frozen food will diminish the effectiveness of both."

THE DEPOSIT on returnable bottles had only just risen to 11¢ in parts of California before counterfeiters began making their own bottles and redeeming them at collection centers.

—AFS



# COMMUNITY NEWS

COMMUNITY NEWS EDITOR: JEAN LEWTON

## CAPITOL EAST

CORRESPONDENT:

MARILYN LIEBRENTZ: 546-0647

RESIDENTS of the Arthur Capper Housing project at 1101 7th St, SE report that the heat has been turned on after recent publicity, but that the general condition of the buildings remains unchanged. Garbage spills out of the narrow, inadequate chutes into the hall but the residents are afraid to take the refuse down to the incinerator room because of the burns and drug addicts who are down there.

The public housing project is managed by the National Capital Housing Authority whose officials have stated previously in the Star that they have been "fighting a losing battle with vandals, tenants who don't abide by the rules, and persons who intimidate building supervisors and maintenance men."

Ms. Marian Slaughter, 45, said she has refused to pay her rent since 1968 because of the plumbing in her kitchen. "Why, sometimes the water backs up to the bedrooms." She bought the paint and painted her apartment herself, because paint is supplied to the residents only once every five years.

Ms. Phyllis Hickerson, 37, whose furniture was damaged when the water pipes burst several weeks ago during the January cold spell only received a couple of cans of paint to cover the blotched walls, with no retribution for her furniture. She had to buy her own security lock for the door, pointing out that only residents whose apartments are broken into have been issued such locks. Her eight-year old daughter who has asthma has been sick all winter from the dampness.

Ms. Eva Lackey, 86, who has lived in the project since it was opened in 1960, acknowledges the problem of some people who just do not care. The children roller skate above her apartment all day, but even the dirty hall is better than the cold, poorly lit playground out in back. Ms. Lackey feels more fortunate than her friend on the eighth floor, who is 79. "The elevators (2 for a building of 500 units) are broken again," she said; and when this happens her friend can not leave the 8th floor because she is unable to walk up and down eight flights of stairs. Ms. Lackey admits that the children cause much of the damage in the building, like the three foot hole in the thin plaster in the hall, but she herself does not act like a scolding woman. Drawing back her curtain, she exhibited her supply of bandages and antiseptics. "I'm known as the first aider here," she said. "All the children that I've helped have come back to me well."

— M. L.

"HOT" coffee in the mornings; and the 12 cents a cup includes all the cream and sugar you want," pointed out Bennie Thayer, one of the new managers of the small grocery store at the corner of 6th and A, SE.

The Sanitary Market is keeping its former name, but the inside of the store has been vastly improved, now having well-stocked shelves and gleaming showcases. Thayer, with the help of co-managers John E. Harvest and Wilson Richardson will keep the store open from 9 to 9 Monday through Thursday and from 9 to midnight on Friday and Saturdays. On Sundays the store is open from 9 to 7.

RESIDENTS of Capitol East looking for another restaurant or an after dinner place with live music might investigate the Assembly at 2nd and D, NE. Three musical groups, EmmyLou Davis, Meg Christian and Breakfast Again, are performing on alternate evenings. The menu reads like a Joint Committee Report, advancing from the agriculture committee (salads) to the committee on livestock and poultry, the Marine and Fishery Advisory Board; and includes specialties of the house under the Ways and Means Committee. Closing remarks include dessert and coffee.

FRIENDSHIP House's Ujamaa African Dancers and Drummers will be part of the upcoming Nina Simone concert at Constitution Hall February 12th. The Girl Friday Club of Friendship House and Circle-on-the-Hill have bought a block of tickets and have planned the benefit for the House. (For tickets call 547-8880.)

The Ujamaa group and the improvisational group, Blood to Soul, will be featured performers at Duke University on Feb. 21-22. They will be guests of the Association for African Students. This performance will follow one on February 20 at the Fort Meade Service Club.

FRIENDSHIP House's public relations director has announced that the annual Friends of Friendship House campaign has brought the House over \$6,000 so far.

THE District's Redevelopment Land Agency is soliciting development proposals for land located at the southeast corner of L and North Capitol.

THE Stanton Park Neighborhood Association is now publishing a newsletter concerning problems of the area, plus information about neighborhood facilities and activities of area residents. Called the "Northeast Sporadical" copies can be obtained from 621 Maryland Ave, NE or call 546-7724 for further information on the Association's meetings and activities.

THE Ward Six Committee of the Democratic Reform Committee, which will be opposing the Fauntroy slate in the May primary, will nominate candidates on Feb. 14 at 8 p.m. at Friendship House, 619 D SE.

## SOUTHWEST

ALMOST one year ago the Southwest Community House submitted a proposal to the Redevelopment Land Agency (R. L. A.) to build housing for low and moderate income families now living in this community. The site of this proposed housing is Parcel 76 of the southwest urban renewal project located across from Jefferson Junior High School at the corner of 7th and G, SW. And it is the last available land in the renewal area.

In making the proposal to RLA, Southwest House spoke with literally hundreds of community residents. It conferred with the vast majority of organized groups located throughout the community and won the support of the churches, the tenant associations, the clubs, the

Congressmen who live in the area and other individuals sharing the desire to promote a more balanced community. The Southwest House sought the advice and counsel of professionals knowledgeable about housing and urban renewal and proposed a very easy to understand and very workable plan to provide housing for those in need of more decent accommodations.

The plan calls for approximately 100 units of low-rise housing including 10 one-bedroom units, 30 two-bedroom units and 30 four-bedroom units. The plan recognizes that this mere 100 units would not help to fulfill the dreams of the many people who were promised better housing before the area was redeveloped and never got it; but it would at least provide some relief for 100 southwest families still in need of upgraded housing opportunities.

There are many groups participating in the debate over what should be built on Parcel 76, but the segment of the community that would benefit most is speaking out in absolute support of housing for low and moderate income families to be put on this last piece of renewal land.

The formal proposal from Southwest Community House has been in the hands of the RLA staff for almost one year. During that time they could have well begun the process of providing better housing in our community.

## CLASSIFIEDS

ADS from commercial firms and services and from government agencies are ten cents a word or \$3 a column inch. Other ads are free.

## ARTS & CRAFTS

POTTERY CLASSES  
NEW STUDIO NOW OPEN ON 8TH ST. SE  
Classes are forming 8 week sessions  
543-9152  
WORDEN ROBINSON ART POTTERY  
SALES: WHEELS-KILNS  
Cheapest ready to use clay in town

## MISC

PROJECT Air War needs volunteers to help on research projects (long and short term) concerning the bombing in Indo-China. Call 785-3111 or come by 1332 18th NW. Ask for Steve.

WOMAN with dog needs inexpensive apartment or room in a house. Call Martha 546-8840 or 232-1612

BASEMENT SALE: 2 marble top tables, 2 old clocks, roll away cot, odds and ends. Call evenings LI7-6376.

EFFICIENCY for rent near Capitol Hill. Your neighbors will be quiet peace activists. \$120 inc. utilities. 546-6231.

SELF-SUPPORTED DAYCARE center would appreciate any toys for children from 1 to 4 years old. Info: 387-1871, 9 to 5, Monday through Friday.



The Southwest Community House has been serving the Southwest for 50 years and has a 39 member board, black and white, low, middle and high income. It believes that the function of the urban renewal area has not provided the intended better life for those who were relocated to still other areas of decay in the city. This is the last chance. It's the last parcel of land.

## FAR SE

CONSTRUCTION will begin in March for a million dollar recreation center at Burns Road and C Street SE. The Benning-Stoddert Recreation Center is funded through a \$600,000 grant from the Department of Commerce and a \$343,000 grant from the District. Under terms of the federal grant, local residents must be employed during construction. Officials project that about 75 residents will be hired.

The center, which is next to the Benning-Stoddert housing development and near the Benning Terrace projects will include a gymnasium, an 11-acre playground, picnic areas, craft and game rooms, tennis, basketball and badminton courts and a baseball field. The park area is expected to be finished by summer and the center building to be completed by next March.

HDC has begun work on the Sayles Place project at Sayles Place and Douglas St, SE. The 61-unit project will utilize an innovative "stacked townhouse" concept to make best use of the hilly terrain and at the same time provide diversity in the type of housing available to low income residents. Eventually, the project will be converted into a cooperative or condominium to provide home ownership opportunities for low income families.

THE Ward Eight committee of the Democratic Reform Committee, which will be opposing the Fauntroy slate in the May primary, will nominate candidates on Feb. 17 at 8 p.m. at Savoy School.

## SHAW

THE Department of Recreation will hold its third annual showmobile extravaganza at Cordozo High School Auditorium, 13th and Clifton on Feb. 24 and 25 at 7:30 p.m. and on Saturday, Feb. 26 at 1:30 p.m.

The Showmobile Extravaganza, "Close to You" will showcase a variety of entertainment and music — jazz, rock and funky rhythm and blues. The Extravaganza was created to provide opportunities in the performing arts, to discover new talent, to provide the community with high level entertainment and to raise funds to continue the Mobile Recreation Program.

Tickets can be purchased at the door and at all DC recreation playgrounds or community centers. Info: 829-7050.

THE Ward One committee of the Democratic Reform Committee, which will be opposing the Fauntroy slate in the May primary, will nominate candidates on Feb. 16 at 7:30 p.m. at All Souls Unitarian Church.

## ZONING MATTERS

THE Board of Zoning Adjustment will meet at 9:30 a.m. in room 500 of the District Building on Feb. 9. Some of the interesting cases are listed below. Written statements, in lieu of personal appearance, may be submitted for inclusion in the record. Send to office of the Zoning Commission, Room 11-A, District Building, 14th & E NW. Info: 629-4426.

### NEIGHBORS INC.

11071: Request to establish motorcycle sales, service and repair facility at 4100 Georgia Ave. NW.

### FAR NE

11039: Request of Mayfair Mansions Inc. to erect service building, swimming pool and establish pre-school in existing apartment development at 3699 Jay NE.

### CAPITOL EAST

11052: Request to erect office building with roof structure at 426-32 1st SE.

11065: Request to change from dairy store to office at 109 11th SE.

### SHAW

11050: Request by RLA to erect neighborhood health center and outpatient clinic at 3308 and 3022 14th NW.

### WEST OF THE PARK

11042: Request to construct 8 condominium townhouses with variance from rear yard requirements at 3306-08 Idaho Ave. NW.

11044: Request to permit construction of Georgetown University Hospital Concentrated Care Center at 3800 Reservoir Rd. NW.

11066: Request of the Boys Club to permit a private recreational facility including additions to existing building at 3265 S NW.

### DUPONT CIRCLE & ADAMS-MORGAN

11046: Request to establish a professional school of interior design at 2225 R NW.

### DOWNTOWN

11047: Request to erect office building at 20 Mass. Ave. NW.

11053: Request to erect office building at 529-31 18th NW.

11068: Request to permit parking garage with retail stores on first floor only at 1415 H NW.

## FAR NE

THE Ward Seven committee of the Democratic Reform Committee, which will be opposing the Fauntroy slate in the May primary will nominate candidates on Feb. 17 at 8 p.m. at the Benning Library.

## UPPER NE

THE District's first open space school, Alice and Ernestine Shaed Elementary opened for classes January 31. The 900 student facility is located at Lincoln Road and Douglass Street, NE, and cost \$1,856,711.00.

The carpeted, air-conditioned upper three levels are completely open with no corridors or partitions. The ground floor has conventional classrooms for pre-school and kindergarten classes.

Teachers are currently participating in a series of workshops on open space concepts and techniques which stress learning through individualized instruction, flexible scheduling,

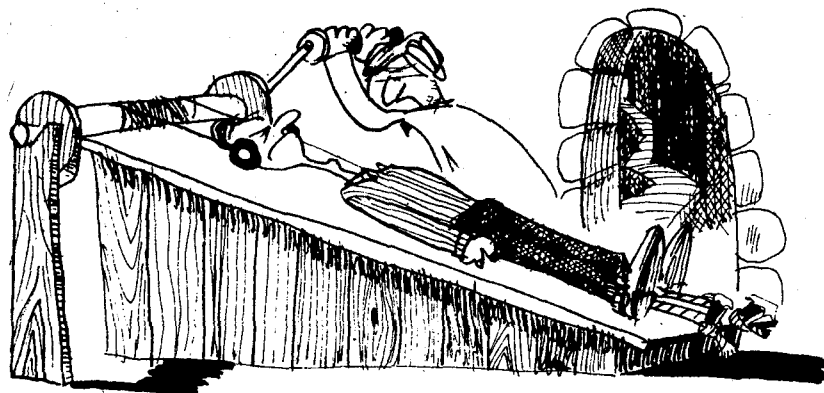
team teaching, non-graded instruction, staff development and academic media-assisted instruction.

The school was developed by the DC schools special projects staff under J. Weldon Greene, and parents, educators and citizens of Ward 5 with the help of a \$100,000 Title III funding and a \$35,000 planning grant from the Ford Foundation.

## NORTHWEST

THE HOPFENMAIER rendering plant on Georgetown's waterfront is finally being demolished. The first step of removing machinery was begun last week.

THE DC zoning commission gave formal approval to the McLean Gardens complex. Although the commission modified the original proposal, opponents for the project still maintain it will destroy the residential character of Cleveland Park, cost the city more than \$1 million a year in services and destroy one of the few well-maintained moderate-income apartment complexes in Northwest. No decision has yet been made by opponents as to whether to appeal the decision in court.



# The free clinics look ahead

ANDREA O. COHEN

IT would have been hard to imagine the scene one year ago: 1000 freaks converging not on a condemned mud puddle on the Ellipse, but on the Shoreham Hotel. And, with exception of a few medical professionals, no local authorities paying the least attention.

Well, it happened in mid-January this year when 1000 persons from some 200 free clinics around the country gathered under the aegis of the Free Clinic Council to exchange information and discuss problems. Not least among the problems was that of rationalizing this bourgeois-seeming convocation and the existence of the council itself, which was formed in 1968 to provide a focal point for the free clinic movement.

Other questions raised at this symposium were: Are free clinics really a viable alternative to established medical facilities? Are they serving the purpose for which they were intended (which was to make free, quality care available for all including those who because of indigence or alienation find existing facilities inadequate)? Are free clinics providing the needed goad and challenge to force established medicine to upgrade and humanize its services and make them more readily available?

The first free clinic was opened in Haight-Ashbury in 1967 by Dr. David Smith, now president of the council. Its purpose was to provide free care in a hassle-free environment for such casualties as bad trips and VD, which hospitals wouldn't treat. The staff of young doctors and volunteer workers was almost indistinguishable from the patients. The clinic has survived and is about all there is to remind us of the existence of the flower children of Haight-Ashbury.

The free clinic movement has expanded and broadened its base. Between one and two million yearly visits are now made to the country's 200 clinics.

They are independent from one another and self-contained. Some serve a predominantly white-middle class clientele, others are all black, still others all female. Some are more political than others, but all are political, and the clinics' similarities are more important than their differences.

All are housed in church basements or store fronts, open three to five evenings a week and are run for the most part by volunteers. Most important, they share a philosophy.

While Nixon's answer to the obvious crisis in health delivery services is to expand private health insurance and Kennedy's is to concentrate medical power in university-based centers, the radical solution proposed by free clinics is to demystify the art of medicine and transfer control of health institutions to health workers and the people they serve.

Ironically, the clinics' attempts to deprofessionalize, demystify and democratize health services has resulted in reproducing many of the problems which they aimed to eradicate. Typical is that of overcrowding. As in out-patient hospital clinics, patients have to be turned away.

The main reason for this is that the attempt to deprofessionalize by transferring medical skills from doctors to volunteer para-professionals has not lessened reliance on the physician. In spite of the fact that the patient-staff ratio is often one-to-one and paraprofessionals are able to handle many chores, "the bulk of all this energy and attention does not amount to much more medical attention than a patient would receive from a nurse-receptionist." (Health-PAC, Oct., '71)

Most clinics have found it a great impediment to have to rely on volunteers. Too often they can't be relied upon. Intentions are good, but volunteers tend to burn out or leave for some reason. Some volunteers may be expendable. Doctors are not. They are in too short sup-

ply and clinics (often reluctantly) are very dependent on physicians' good will.

While doctors have little decision-making power (mainly because they don't want it), control of free clinics remains largely in the hands of workers (usually a board of directors). The attempt to institute patient and community control has by and large not succeeded, and for patients the effects of free clinics, beyond the services provided, appear to be minimal.

Most important, services are not adequate, and this realization has caused many clinics to concentrate on referring patients to local hospitals.

The majority at the conference challenged the assumption that the clinics are providing a real threat to established medicine. The consensus was that they relieve hospitals of dirty work while siphoning away energy which would be better directed by challenging established medicine on its own ground.

One of the reasons for holding this symposium was to devise ways to more usefully direct such energies. It was financed in part by pharmaceutical companies, mainly Pfizer, and some anonymous sources, chief among which was HEW. This indicates an obvious route free clinics can take, that of remaining inadequate alternatives to hospital out-patient departments, financed by government and private funds. The majority agreed that clinics should be viewed as interim institutions

challenging and forcing the establishment to upgrade and democratize itself.

Attempts to achieve this goal have varied with location and political circumstances. Mayor Daley's Chicago Board of Health, for example, is the only one which has found the mere existence of free clinics threatening. It has waged a long-term battle to close them down by opening eight new competing clinics adjacent to existing free clinics. In response, the Latin American Defense Organization's free clinic, with the support of establishment health workers, was able to evoke enough community pressure to prevent the opening of the board clinic in their neighborhood. Chicago's Young Patriots Community Health Service, on the other hand, insisted the city health clinic provide better services instead of trying to prevent its opening.

In New York, the Young Lords decided to challenge existing health services without opening free clinics. In one instance, they discovered 800 positive tuberculin cases through door-to-door screening in East Harlem and then found, in sending people for x-rays, that a six-hour wait at the local hospital was common. They asked the Health Department to re-route one of its mobile units to East Harlem to do the testing, explaining that people couldn't afford to lose work time. When the Health Department refused, the Young Lords hi-jacked the truck, with the driver's permission. The approach, though, has its limitations.

The accomplishments of the Cincinnati Free Clinic, under the direction of Dr. Arnie Leff, have wider application. Leff and his co-workers fought and won a battle to change the law enlarging the Board of Health from five to ten commissioners and shortening their terms from ten to three years. They then brought about the resignation of the old board and the establish-

## AN OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT NIXON, DELEGATE

FAUNTROY, INTERESTED OTHER MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,

THE D.C. COUNCIL, MAYOR WALTER WASHINGTON, AND

CHIEF OF POLICE WILSON:

The possibility of police corruption in the District of Columbia concerns the citizens who sign this letter. WE INSIST THAT THE POLICE DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION NOW BEING MADE BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC AND PRESS.

We want a clean and honest police force free from the smell of corruption. Every day we read of new charges, new transfers, new indictments, and new incidents. The Chief always takes the view that these events are being handled inside. Yet the inside investigating unit of the force has been shown to have improper and possibly illegal activity among its own staff.

How can this police department investigate itself? Public confidence can only be restored by having open inquiry, step-by-step. It is time for some sunshine. Why haven't our public officials spoken up on this matter?

## SIGNED:

WILLIAM H. ADKING, III  
EDNA J. BAKER  
LOUISE BROWN  
MARY B. BROWN  
DE SALES CARTER  
JAMES COBB  
JAMES FLYNN  
ANN E. FREEDMAN  
JUDY GORFKLE  
WILLIE J. HARDY  
JACQUELINE JELLEY  
FRANK JONES  
MICHAEL KANTOR  
FRANCES KEMMERER  
MONA M. LYONS  
LARRY P. MACCUBBIN  
CHARLIE E. MAHONE

CORNEL MATTHEWS  
WILLIAM OSBORN  
BRUCE POSNAK  
PAULINE POSTOTNIK  
DAVID R. RIEMER  
PROF. FLORENCE ROISMAN  
VIRGINIA RUBIN  
NANCY RUCKER  
LINDA SMITH  
ELIOT H. STANLEY  
NANCY E. STANLEY  
VIRGINIA O. STEWART  
NANCY H. STYLES  
LILLIAN WIGGINS  
JUDY LYONS WOLF  
ROGER C. WOLF



ment of a new one which included Leff and two other community workers. Leff et al also succeeded in preparing the ground for passage of a minor's law, the opening of drug and VD pro-

grams, in securing city and state funds for the free clinic and forging an alliance between themselves and the health establishment of Cincinnati. No small accomplishments these, ex-

pecially since they were effected without blood or tears in that arch-conservative city. The approach seemed to be the one favored by most at the conference.

# Amnesty in contention

MARK BREWER

AMNESTY for war resisters, a dissident's all too distant dream for the past several years, has suddenly emerged as a likely political issue for yet another war — those escalating campaigns for the presidency. But while the leading candidates are obviously eager for an issue to rally the majority of the 25 million newly enfranchised young voters, they are initially approaching amnesty like a middle-aged man does a seventeen year old girl.

We can surely bet that Muskie, Nixon, McGovern and the others are hounding their pollsters to find out where the voters stand on amnesty, but meanwhile the contenders' positions are typically non-committal and self-contradicting.

On January 2, Nixon executed his favorite press conference techniques of now-you-see-it — now-you-don't when he assured us he "would be very liberal with regard to amnesty, but not while there are Americans in Vietnam fighting to serve...and defend their country and not when POWs are held by North Vietnam."

For a minute there it almost sounded as if the President was advocating amnesty if or when the war ended, but then, abra-cada-bra, he added it "would have to be on the basis of their paying the price, of course, that anyone should pay for violating the law." Complete amnesty after a short prison stretch?

Senator Edmund Muskie, always chary of rhetoric that might impril his standing in the polls, prefers the term "conditional repatriation" regarding exiled draft revaders which he feels should be a national objective "When the war is over and the fighting is ended." In the same nationally televised press conference Muskie admitted "I was wrong" in his former support of the war, but nevertheless he feels that to support any form of amnesty before the war ends would be "to say to those who are still fighting and dying, 'your obligation under the

draft continues'." What does the Senator think he's telling them now?

Still, since Muskie's campaign is trying so hard to fashion him after Abe Lincoln, exploiting the physical resemblances and even calling him Honest Ed, perhaps Muskie should logically champion the cause of amnesty. It was Lincoln who provided the most significant precedent for amnesty by pardoning Union army deserters after the Civil War.

Actually, Muskie's clumsy cautiousness illustrates how sticky is the amnesty question for candidates who oppose the war but hate to jeopardize the massive Middle American vote. True leadership would face the obvious moral essence: to hold that the thousands of deaths connected with the Indochina war were wasted lives is to say that resisters and deserters were morally right in refusing to participate in the killing. Yet even long-time doves like George McGovern are attaching hypocritical qualifications to the prospect of amnesty.

McGovern, along with Rep. Edward Koch (Dem-NY) and others, has advocated "alternative service" as a condition of amnesty for draft evaders, which may be identical to Muskie's idea of "conditional repatriation." Nevertheless, it is unlikely that many resisters who share McGovern's view that the Asian war is a criminal venture would submit to three years of the sort of punitive menial labor that the Selective Service System has always construed as "alternative service."

Representing the almost 100,000 draft evaders and deserters now exiled in Canada, a committee led by Dee Knight, editor of the expatriot magazine *Annex*, have demanded nothing less than total amnesty. In a brief presented at a recent Toronto press conference, the group stated: "We reject the current amnesty proposals in the U.S. because they serve to mask

President Nixon's escalation of the war, they do not include the same provisions for deserters from the armed forces as they do for draft dogers, they all have a punitive string attached called alternative service, and they all imply guilt on our part when were the ones who refused to commit the crime."

"What we are talking about," they added, "is a totally non-punitive restoration of complete civil liberties for all persons charged, persons who might be charge, and/or persons convicted under any American municipal, state, federal and/or military law due to actions relating directly or indirectly to the Indochinese war."

Exiles in Canada may be in an inferior position to make demands on the U.S. government, but their conception of the amnesty issues is certainly more realistic than the timid proposals of American politicians, who seem concerned only with draft evaders, ignoring the enormous number of men who've deserted the army in the course of this war. By the army's own count, over 98,000 deserted in 1971 alone.

How can any sort of amnesty be suggested for draft resisters without equal accommodation for military deserters whose motivations in most cases were identical? What about individuals already doing time in military stockades and civilian prisons? What about those who've already served prison sentences?

At least the prospect of amnesty is now being seriously discussed by leading politicians. Certainly there are many opponents of the war, both military and civilian, forced underground or out of the country in past years, who never expected to see it.

AFS



"I AM SORRY, BUT YOUR CALL CANNOT BE COMPLETED AT THIS TIME. PLEASE HANG UP AND DIAL AGAIN. I AM SORRY, BUT..."

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